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B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XV NO 2 BOMBAY MONDAY JANUARY 3, 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
8 Jan.	SANCHI ..	MOOLTAN* ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	.. ..	11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
29 ,,	SANCHI ..	.. ..	16,550
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA* ..	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..	.. ..	16,568
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..	.. ..	16,919
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA* ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..	.. ..	16,582
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	.. ..	10,602
23 ,,	CHINA ..	.. ..	5,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	.. ..	11,430
2 April	NARKUNDA ..	.. ..	16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..	.. ..	16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK ..	.. ..	10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..	.. ..	16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTAN ..	.. ..	20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI ..	.. ..	16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA ..	.. ..	16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA* ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	.. ..	11,430
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA ..	.. ..	5,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA* ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA ..	.. ..	16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902

* Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
‡ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

First Class Passengers only.

Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60.
1st Saloon to Marseilles.—£72, £62 and £56
2nd Saloon to London.—£54 and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles—£50 and £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
10th March	DUMANA ..	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1927			
4th Jan. '27	DELTA ..	China & Japan.	
	SALDERA ..	At Colombo for Australia.	
18th ,,	NELLORE ..	China & Japan.	
	CHITRAL ..	At Colombo for Australia.	
1st Feb.	MYANZA ..	China & Japan.	
	NARKUNDA ..	At Colombo for Australia.	

SHIPPING

N Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
SADO MARU	5898	29 Dec.	12 Jan.
CHOFUKU M.	..	5 Jan.	18 Jan.
YAMAGATA M.	3807	7 Jan.	21 Jan.
GENOA MARU	6785	13 Jan.	30 Jan.
BIYO MARU	5480	19 Jan	2 Feb.
*TAMBA MARU	5845	29 Jan.	12 Feb.

* Passenger Steamers

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according in demand

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NARROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our

KAMSHASTRA

OF 150 PAGES

It will bring you to light the Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

It is sent FREE of ALL COST on writing to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 1 MEADOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 50 per cent. surrender value in case wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace from occupation is free.

25 per cent. commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN GADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927			
3rd Jan.	VITA ..	..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
5th ,,	KARAGOLA ..	..	East & South Africa.
6th ,,	BARPETA ..	..	Buseh via Karachi & Persian Gulf.
7th ,,	VARSOVA ..	..	Buseh via Karachi
13th ,,	GHAKIL ..	..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports

... sailings for Karachi on ... Fridays, and ... passengers for ... by the Friday ... dition is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Buseh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MA... & Co.,
... Bombay.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1894.

Capital Authorised $3,00,00,000
Capital Issued 60,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Reserved Fund upto 30-6-26 25,50,000
Capital Paid up upto 30-6-26 29,62,651

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Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Chaman (Dist. Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jurranwalla	Peshawar City
Amballa City	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Patiala
Bombay	Jhang	Quetta
Cawnpore	(Moghiana)	Rawalpindi
Calcutta	Karachi	Sangla Hill
Delhi	Kasur	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Simla
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Sylhet
Gojra	Meerut City	
Hafizabad	Multan City	
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK ...
AMERICAN AGENTS:
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, ...

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS: ... from lowest Rs. 10 received and interest ... at 2½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

DRAFTS, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. ... bought, collected and ...

For other particulars and rules ... apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

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is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

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Tel. No. 22927.

In addition of the manufacture of Portland Cement in India the name of Katni ... Portland Cement has been accepted by ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS ... CONTRACTORS as being synonymous with a product complying in every way with the British Standard Specification for Portland Cement.

EXPERIENCE—Years of accumulated experience of manufacturing is at the back of KATNI Cement. Engineers and Chemists specialising in cement manufacture have helped in making KATNI CEMENT the Best! It is guaranteed to be over the British Standard Specification (Revised 1925).

TESTIMONY—To the faith of experienced buyers is to be found in the ever increasing number of large buildings and schemes throughout the length and breadth of India on which KATNI "CASTLE" Brand has been used their exclusively or partly, among which are the King George's Dock, Calcutta, the Hindu University of Benares, the huge Granaries of Lyallpur, the Great City of New Delhi, the Bombay Development Scheme, etc., etc.

SERVICE—With the best equipped plant in India KATNI CEMENT is available in any quantity desired. QUICK DELIVERIES ASSURED.
And last but not the least, experts on the staff are always ready to give counsel on CEMENT PROBLEMS.

Write us or Phone 20418 for quotation.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co. LTD.
Agents:- C. MACDONALD & Co. Laxmi Bldg. Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable, energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

EYE TROUBLES.

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
A. T. GIDVANI & Gangoo Bl... KARACHI.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford ... insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS ... enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide ... to insure.

Applications for ... agencies are invited from gentlemen ... position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

(Established 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

B. B. ... MANAGER, ...
... Street, Fort. BOMBAY.

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., ...

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, ...
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, ...
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED ...

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

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PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,' to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED LINO OPERATORS who can compose correct six thousand ens per hour. Apply to the MANAGER, with testimonials.

WANTED— CLERKS, STENOGRAPHERS, ACCOUNTANTS, AGENTS OVERSEERS, DOCTORS, etc. For employment. For terms send anna stamp EMPLOYMENT SECURING AGENCY, Ludhiana.

A R1334

WANTED—One MUSIC TEACHER on Rs. 50 plus 10 plus 10. Applicants either male or female, must have passed an examination in musical proficiency, conversant with both vocal and instrumental music. The service is pensionable and possesses the advantages of public service. Apply to the undersigned with all details and copies of certificates by the 15th of January 1927. P. L. WASWANI, for Administrative Officer, School Board, Karachi. Karachi School Board Office, Dated 15th December, 1926.

27907

WANTED—(1) An ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT on a salary of Rs. 100 to 150 according to qualifications and experience with a practical knowledge of all the branches of Letter Presses and Litho Press, etc., etc. (2) A FOREMAN for the machine Department salary Rs. 100 to 150 per month according to qualifications and experience. (3) An AUDITOR and CHIEF ACCOUNTANT, salary Rs. 150 to 200 p.m. capable of auditing and centralizing Accounts with a practical knowledge and experience of Commercial and Government Accounts. The selected candidates for Nos. (1) and (2) will have to file a security of Rs. 3,000 and in case of No. (3) for Rs. 5,000. All appointments will be on 6 months' probation. Apply Box No. 1888, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A 27890

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for agency terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

A

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—One SHOP 53'x15' and 1st and 2nd Floors with Electric Fittings, opposite Messrs. Greaves Cotton Coy., Machinery Market Forbes St., Fort. Apply Messrs. SOONDERDAS & COY., Solicitors, 41, Hammam St., Fort, Bombay.

C 27896

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P. O. Junnar, POONA.

M R3593

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SFORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakker Bros., near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

PURE and FRESH HIMALAYAN HONEY, white and yellow in 2 lb. tin at Rs. 2-12 and Rs. 2-6. Thin shelled walnuts 10 and 5 lb. in baskets at Rs. 4 and 2-4. Free delivery by post. HONEY HOUSE, Chamba via Dalhousie, Punjab.

T R1363

PROFESSION.

SEND your time and date of birth, or writing letter. One year reading Re 1 Five years Rs. 4-8. Extensive Rs. 10 THE GREAT INDIAN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Kasimkota, Vizag, Dist. R3426

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS

Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	.. Rs 4- -0
4th & Subsequent Insertions ..	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

CHANGE OF OFFICE

WE have REMOVED our Offices from 237, Frere Road to 139, MEDOWS STREET, Fort, Bombay from 29th December, 1926.

NAWROJI HORMUSJI & CO.,

NOTICE

READY FOR SALE—COTTON WASTES: Opener, Droping, Card fly, Oily and Weaving Dirty, etc. Highest offers required.

Address to the Agent, BANKTESHWAR COTTON MILLS, Bhiwani.

27913

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the monopoly of distillation and supply of country liquor (prepared from Mahua) in Orchha State for three years, commencing from 1/7/27 to 30/6/30. Tenders should reach the Madarulmoham Orchha State, Tikamgarh on or before the 28th February, 1927. For further particulars apply to the EXCISE OFFICER, Tikamgarh (Bundelkhand C. I.)

GOBIND PRASAD,
Excise Officer.

27904

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE GOVERNMENT DIPLOMA IN ACCOUNTANCY OF THE SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS, BOMBAY

THE EXAMINATION for the above Diploma will be held at (1) the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay; (2) the Government Institute of Commerce, Madras; (3) the Government Commercial Institute, Calcutta; (4) the Muir Central College, Allahabad, and (5) the Government High School, Rangoon, from 2-30 to 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) from Tuesday, the 5th to Monday, the 11th April, 1927, both days inclusive. No paper will be set on SUNDAY, the 10th April. At the Calcutta centre the examination will be held from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. instead from 2-30 to 5-30.

2. Applications for admission to the examination with a fee of Rs. 50 per candidate must reach the Secretary, Accountancy Diploma Board, Sydenham College Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, on or before the 31st January, 1927. Applications received after this date will NOT be accepted. Applications will be accepted only on the prescribed printed form, copies of which can be had from the undersigned. **Cheques and Drafts sent in payment of fees must be payable in Bombay.**

3. Applications from ex-students, if undergraduates, of a College or Institute recognized by this Board must be submitted through the Principals of those Institutions.

4. The register number allotted to each candidate will be communicated to him in the third week of March 1927 at the postal address given by him in his application. This will be the only information supplied about his register number.

M. L. TANNAN, I.E.S.,
Secretary, Accountancy Diploma Board,
Bombay, 28th December, 1926.

27912

THE GOVERNMENT DIPLOMA IN CO-OPERATIVE ACCOUNTANCY

THE EXAMINATION for the above Diploma will be held at (1) the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, and (2) the Government High School, Rangoon, from 2-30 to 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) from Tuesday, the 5th to Monday, the 11th April, 1927, both days inclusive. No paper will be set on Sunday, the 10th April, 1927.

2. Applications for admission to the examination with fee of Rs. 50 per candidate must reach the Secretary, Accountancy Diploma Board, Sydenham College Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, on or before the 31st January, 1927. Applications received after this date will NOT be accepted. Cheques and Drafts sent in payment of fees must be payable in Bombay. Copies of the form of application can be had from the undersigned and the Registrar of the Co-operative Societies, Burma, Rangoon.

3. The register number allotted to each candidate will be communicated to him in the third week of March, 1927 at the postal address given by him in his application. This will be the only information supplied about his register number.

M. L. TANNAN, I.E.S.,
Secretary, Accountancy Diploma Board.
Bombay, 28th December, 1926.

27911

LOST.

THE UNDERSIGNED has LOST two PROMISSORY NOTES of the following description on the 13th inst. in Bombay while returning from my Solicitor's firm in Meadows Street, to Crawford Market.

Promissory Note 1. Passed by Moreshwar Gopal Marathe of Umbergaon to Khimchand Amichand and Jeychand Cottamchand of Daman in Samwat 1981.

Promissory Note 1. Passed by Moreshwar Gopal Marathe of Umbergaon to Nathabhai Wanmallidas of Umbergaon in Samwat 1981.

Anybody who has found them will please inform the undersigned. He will be rewarded Rs. 10.

NANDALAL WANMALLIDAS,
Umbergaon.

27914

SALEMMISRI PAKA.

This palatable Food Medicine is composed of Milk, Panjabi Salep, Saffron Piper, Sarsaparilla, etc. So it cures Indigestion, Anaemia, Cough, Constipation, Loss of Blood and Nerve Power, Debility, all skin diseases, Brain Fag, etc. Re. 1 As. 8 for 11 ounces. Rs. 3 for 25 ounces tin. Postage extra. L. Balgangadhar Tilak of Poona and S. Campbell of Cambelton Estate write, "Your Paka is very good and pure vegetable tonic. Kindly send 9 tins more." 11-1-15. Dr. BHAISHANKAR J. VAID, Bhuleshwar, Opposite Radhakrishna Temple, Bombay 4.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3850 of 1924.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited. ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

HATIMBHAI GULAMHUSSEIN and another ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 16th day of November, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Hon. Court at the premises on Monday, the 16th day of January, 1927, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Foras Tenure, situate on the North East Side of Falkland Road, outside the Fort and in the Town and Island of Bombay, together with the chawls stables and other structures standing thereon, containing by admeasurement five thousand two hundred and eighty square yards or thereabouts and situated within the registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 420-421, 420-421, 432, 449, 469, 470, 494, 495 and 508-510. New Nos. A2/13925, 13926, 13938, 14013 and 14026, Old Survey Nos. 39, 39, 33, 40-41, 41, 36 and 36, and New Survey Nos. 1A/6935, 2A/6952, 3/6952, 1A/6957 and Cadastral Survey No. 166 of the Tardeo Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E Ward No. 2540, Street Nos. 491-493, Ward Nos. 2541-2542, 2552-59, Street No. 495-1-2-15-19, Ward No. 2560, Street No. 19, Ward No. 2561, Street No. 21, Ward No. 2562 (1). Street Nos. 497-199 and Ward No. 2562 (2) Street No. 22 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the Bapty Road, on or towards the South partly by the said Falkland Road, partly by the property formerly of Liladhar Naranji but now a temple of Shri Mahadeo of which Messrs. Vassanji Naranji Bhimji and others are trustees and partly by the part of Borah Community known as Kapadwanj Wadi, on or towards the East by the property formerly of Esse Khalifa but now of Adamally and Company and on or towards the West partly by the said Falkland Road, partly by a musjid and partly by the property formerly of Ardeshir Dorabji Palkhiwala but now of Merwanji Pestonji Javeri known as Jubilee Building.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Company, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 30th day of November, 1926.

(Sd.). H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

27756

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

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Yearly ..	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
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Monthly ..	.. „ 1/14	„ 2/4

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Yearly .. .. Rs. 3/8 Rs. 4

Foreign Rs. 7.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

THE BEST MEDIUM

FOR

ADVERTISEMENTS OF EVERY KIND

X'MAS and NEW YEAR PRESENTS

Articles of Superb Workmanship IN

GOLD, SILVER and JEWELLERY

MOHANLAL & CO.,

JEWELLERS

Ghia Mansions, Shaikh Memon Street, BOMBAY

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS REDUCED RATES

All Articles Genuine and Guaranteed

Awarded Gold Medal in 1912.

AMUSEMENTS

Start Married Life Right!

AVOID SQUABBLES!
DON'T HENPECK!
PLAY THE GAME!

SEE

HAROLD LLOYD

IN

"HOT. WATER"

For two weeks the Bombay Public have shrieked, roared, howled and yelled.

There is Now only ONE WEEK More To See

"HOT WATER"

THE GREAT LLOYD COMEDY

"MOTHER'S JOY"

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

TIMES: 6-15, 8-15 and 10-15 P. M.

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From New Year's Day, SATURDAY, 1st JANUARY 1927.

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TO-DAY 2 SHOWS
NIGHT 9-30 P.M.

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LEITH, SCOTLAND.

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YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 31.

...ary	12.67—.19
...h	12.86—.09
... ...	13.06—.08
...	13.21—.08
...ber	13.38—.06
...dling Spot	12.35—.10

YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Dec. 31.

	To-day's Sales.
RDecipts at all U. S. Ports	41,000—17,961
Exports to Great Britain	20,000+12,000
Exports to the Continent	9,000+16,000

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Dec. 31.

	To-day's price
...uary	12.69—.08
...rch	12.74—.12
...ddling Spot	12.69—.09

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Dec. 31.

Demand Bills	484.87+.06

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Dec. 31.

Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot:—
...1/4.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTO

New York, Dec. 31.

	Bales. This Week.
...eipts of Cotton at all U. S.	
...orts	332,000—16,000
...orts to Great Britain	63,000—10,000
...orts to France and Con- ...ment	108,000—39,000
...orts to Japan	41,000—9,000
...k of Cotton at U. S. ...orts	3,056,000:57,000
...k of Cotton at Interior ...owns	1,561,000:2,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool Dec. 31.

	Bales. This Week.
...tal Cotton Actual Export	4,000—3,000
...tal Cotton Forwarded to Consumers	45,000—6,000
...ial Cotton, Imports	80,000—62,000
...tal Cotton, Stocks	1,346,000+31,000
...ctual Week's Sales	17,350—10,280

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool Dec. 31.

	To-day's Closing.
December	——
January	6.76+.06
February	6.79+.06
March	6.89+.08
April	6.93+.08
May	7.00+.08
June	7.04+.08
July	7.10+.08
August	7.12+.08
September	7.14+.09
October	7.15+.08
November	1.17+.08
December	7.18+.08
Middling Spot	6.89+.01
...ruary	7.18

Liverpool, 31.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	2,000—2,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

...k 10-55 a.m.
...known in Liverpool at closing time).
11 a.m.

...uary	12.66+.09
...rch	12.81+.07
...y	13.00+.07

...w York Noon Call.

...uary	12.67—.08
March	12.84—.03
...	13.02—.03

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 31.

	To-day's Closing.
...cember	——
January	13.20+.19
February	13.05+.08
March	12.91+.18
April	12.86+.19
May	12.81+.19
June	12.75+.18
July	12.7+.18
August	12.73+.18
September	12.78+.18
October	12.86+.18
November	12.68+.18
December	12.75+.18
...kollaridis, FGF., Spot	14.30+.10
...uary	12.63

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 31.

	To-day's Closing.
Sinde, Good	5.00 unchd.
Sciude, Fully Good	5.20 ,,
Sciude, Fine	5.40 ,,
Bengal, Good	5.10 ,,
Bengal Fully Good	5.30 ,,
Bengal Fine	5.50 ,,
Oomra, Good	5.75 ,,
Oomra Fully Good	6.00 ,,
Oomra Fine	6.25 ,,
Broach, Good	5.70 ,,
Broach Fully Good	6.00 ,,
Broach Fine	6.30 ,,

LONDON METALS.

Copper, English best selected £62-5/8—3/4
Copper Braziers £72.
Tallow Metal £67
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £28-3/4 —1/8.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge £16-1/4.
Tin, English Ingots £208-3/4 —1-1/4.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Dec. 31.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
Dec./Jan. shipment sellers £7-10-0.
Castorseed, Bombay:—
Dec./Jan. shipment sellers £18/17/6.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold, ton:—
Dec./Jan. shipment nominal £17/17/6.
Rapeseed, Toria ...n:—
Dec./Jan. shipment sellers £17/15/0.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 31.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lbs:—
Jan./Feb. shipment sellers 50/3.
Rozaria Santa Fe, per 62½ lbs:—
Jan./Feb. shipment sellers 50/6.
Market:—Easier.
Wheat, Australian:—
Jan./Feb. shipment buyers 53/6
Market:—Easier.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi:—
Dec./Jan. shipment value 55/.
May/June shipment paid 50.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Dec. 31.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £19-7/8.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £114-1/2 plus 1..
P. & O. Banking Corporation £10.1/2.
National Bank £48.
Eastern Bank £6 ...1/8.
Funding Loan 4 p.c. £85 5/8 plus 1/2.
Conversion Loan £75-3/4+5/8.
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c. £101.3/4.
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent £57-1/2.
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £71-3/8 +1/8.
Government Securities 3 p.c. £59-3/4+1/8
Consols £5.4
War Loan 5 per cent £100.7/8 +1/4.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92 1/4 plus 1/4

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 31.

	To-day's Rate.
T T Berlin on London	20.39—.02
T T Amsterdam on London	Unquoted
T T Brussels on London	34.89
T T Madrid on London	31.74+.01
T T Milan on London	107.95+.35
T T Berne on London	25.12+.01
T T Paris on London	122.75+.15

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Dec. 31.

	To-day's Rate
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-7/32 unchd.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-1/2 ,,
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-1/4 ,,
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-3/4 ,,

LONDON SILVER.

London, Dec. 31.

Silver—Business small. Market Quiet and Steady.

	To-day's Price.
Spot	25—1/16
Forward	24-7/8

LONDON GOLD

London Dec. 31.
Open M... Price.
To-... Price.
Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-3/4—1/2

LINSEED.

London Dec. 31.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Dec./Jan. shipment sellers £...0/0.
April/May shipment nominal ...6/7/6.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., to...
Dec./Jan. shipment offered ...16/3.
Linseed La Plata Apl./May ...ull paid £14/11/3.
Market: Steady.
Linseed, Bombay:—
Dec./Jan. shipment nominal ...8/0/0.

LINSEED OIL.

London Dec. 31.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, ...:—
Jan/April delivery buyers 29...
May/Aug. delivery paid & s...rs 29/9.

LONDON RUBBER.

London Dec. 31.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot:
Buyers sh. 1/7d.
Sellers sh. 1/7-1/8d.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot:—
Buyers sh. 1/6-3/4d.
Sellers sh. 1/7d.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London Dec. 31.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c & f Calcutta:—
Jan./March per cwt. 21/3 nominal.
July/Sept. per cwt. 18/1-1/2 value.
Oct./Dec. per cwt. 18/3 value.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c & f Bombay:—
Jan./March per cwt. 18/4 value Jul./Sept.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c & f Karachi:—
Jan/Mar. per cwt 18/4.3/4 value Jul/Sep.

OPENING OF BASSEIN BRIDGES.

The North and South Bassein Bridges will be opened by H. E. the Governor of Bombay on 22nd. inst. (Saturday), when a special train will be run from Colaba at 7-25, which leaves Churchgate at 7-33, Mahalakhsmi at 7-50, Bandra at 8-8 and arrives at North Bassein Bridge at 9 a. m. The return journey will be made at 10-15 from Bassein Bridge reaching Colaba at 12-7.

CALCUTTA RACES.

AVENUE PLATE (DIV. II.)

Distance.—1 mile.

Rajkumar of Baikuntapur's DYNAMO (8-9) ..... Edwards 1
Mr. Eve's PRIDE OF PRIESTORA (8-10) ..... Collins 2
Mr. A. Curlender's SPORTING DERIE (8-10) ..... Rilley 3
Mr. T. M. Thadden's BURGOS (9-0) Archibald 4

Totalisator paid Rs. 26 for win, and Rs. 15/8 Rs. 40, and Rs. 74/8 for places.
Betting.—2 Dynamo 4 lakh, 5 Spivis 6 Burgos, 10 all others.

AVENUE PLATE.—(DIV. III.)

Distance.—1 mile.

M Ponnick's FRENCH BEAN (8-2) L. Brown 1
Mr. P. P. E. Gose's TRESOR (8-0) Northmore 2
Mr. T. M. Thadden's DIVIDE (9-0), Archibald 3
Mr Eve's GLEN TREE (8-13), Ritchie 4

Totalisator paid Rs. 39 for win, and Rs. 21/8, Rs. 50/8 and Rs. 46/8 for places.

INDIAN GRAND NATIONAL PLATE.

Distance.—About 3 miles.

Mr J. Mein Austin's MORE ... SANITY (10-11), ... Capt. Leetham 1
Mr. J. D. Scott's HONOLULO (10-5), Mitchell Jones 2
Lt Col. Fraser Hunter's TOSTAN (9-5), Seastream 3
Mr. H. Birkmyre's PRETENDER (9-0 carried 9-2), ... Elliott 4

Totalisator paid Rs. 58/8 for win, and Rs. 22/8, Rs. 50 and Rs. 45 for places.

NEW YEAR PLATE.

Distance.—6 furlongs.

H H The Aga Khan's RARIAL II., (8-12), ... A. C. Walker 1
Mr. A. Curlender's CORHALI (7-11) Rosen 2
Mr. M Yoonus' BALLINA BREEZE (8-3), ... Hulme 3
Mr P. B. Avasia's FILLE DOR (9-1), Obrien 4

Totalisator paid Rs. 25/8 for win, and Rs 15/8, Rs. 24, and Rs. 49/8 for places.

HOLLY PLATE.—(DIV. II.)

Distance.—mile 3 furlongs.

Mr. E. Doc's NOT LONG (9-0), Marland
Mr R. A. Huge's BLACKACRE (8-2) H. Walker
Mr G. P. Mackenzie's MARLIN (9-3), Riley 3
Mr C. Martin's MASTER BARRICO (7-10 ..... Thompson

Also Ran:—Right Paire (9-0, Careful (8-11, Foochon (6-5, Plonk (8-2), Resurgam (8-0), Little Gem Rose (7-8), Barsen (7-9)

Winner trained by W. Havhoe.

Won by 1 1/2 lengths, 2 lengths, 3 1/2 lengths.

Time—2 minutes 25 1/5 seconds.

Totalisator paid Rs. 47 for win, and Rs. 21 Rs 16/8 and R... 35 for places.

Betting:—2 No... Long and Blackacre, ... Foochon 5 Rich Paire 8 Resurgam, 15 Be... Careful, Dlonk and Harlier 20 Master B... Little Gem Rose and Barsen.

MARWADY AGRAWAL CONFERENCE

KHAMGAON, Jan. 1.

The fourth session of the Central Provinces and Berar Provincial Marwadi Agrawal Conference met yesterday under the presidentship of Seth Lachhiramji Chuduwalla of Bombay, Attendance of delegates was very large and all the provinces were represented.

Seth Govardhandas Kedia, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates. He and the President of the Conference dealt in their addresses with physical, technical, and religious education and organisation of the community. They particularly discouraged both early and old marriages.

The President referred to the exchange policy of the Government of India and condemned the attempts of the Government to raise the ratio to one shilling six pence.

Before the Conference adjourned for the day, a resolution was moved condemning the Delhi outrage and expressing deep sense of sorrow at Swami Shardhanand's murder. The resolution was passed unanimously, all standing.

The Conference met again to-day and passed a number of resolutions affecting the interests of the community.—Free Press.

TRAGIC END OF HINDU LABOURER.

While going towards Worli along Haines Road on Thursday evening, Raju Govinda a young labourer was run over and injured by an electric motor lorry No. 702 of the Andhra Valley Power supply Ltd., which was coming from the opposite side. Seeing the deceased coming in front of the lorry, the driver blew the horn which confused the deceased. He tried to run towards the footpath but fell down and was run over by the front wheels of the lorry. His leg was crushed and the lorry driver removed him to the J. J. Hospital where he died on Friday morning.

At an inquest held on Friday morning the coroner's jury recorded a verdict of accidental death.

The Honorary rank of Colonel in the British Army has been conferred on His Excellency General Sir Bhim Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana, Commander in Chief of Nepalese Army and General Sir Baber Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana of the Nepalese Army.—A. P.

Master Sunder Singh who has been in hospital at Lahore has now completely recovered and will come out of hospital in a few days.

M. C. C. ENTERTAINED AT CALCUTTA.

INDIAN PLAYERS EXCLUDED

CALCUTTA, Jan. 1.

Keen resentment is felt in sporting circles here at the Calcutta Cricket Club, which did not care to invite the Indian players participating in the second unofficial "test" match to the dinner given to the M.C.C. at the Saturday Club. As many as 93 covers were laid, and Mr. Gilligan and his men, including the professionals, as well as the Maharajah of Patiala and his cricket coaches Wilfred Rodhes, Dolphin and Leyland were among the guests.

Mr. Justice Pearson, who presided, sought to defend the composition of the India Eleven, which, he reiterated, was in no sense an All-India team, but simply an eleven of the choosing of the Calcutta Cricket Club "to provide a strong opposition to the tourists." He complained that it was not, in the absence of a central body to control, easy to pick up test teams. To remedy this he wants an India M. C. C. The turn the events have taken has created a furrore in Calcutta, which had expected a strong combination, drawn equally from Indian and British talent available in the country, to fight the visitors in the final encounter. As matters stand at present, unless a miracle happens, the India team will have to acknowledge a severe defeat at the hands of the M.C.C., though a stiff fight could have been arranged.—Free Press.

M. C. C. SCORES 233 RUNS

On resumption of fame on Sunday, the M. C. C. all out for 233.—A. P.

Y M C A CONVENTION

PROBLEM OF INTER COMMUNALISM.

BOMBAY, Dec. 31.

The Statutory Convention of the Young Men's Cristian Association of India, Burma and Ceylon assembled at 10 a.m. yesterday in the Central Branch Building in Bombay. After the usual preliminaries, Mr. W. H. Nelson, O.B.E., was elected President of the Convention. The roll was checked and there were 60 delegates representing 27 associations in India, Burma and Ceylon. After receiving and recording the report of the National Council of the Y.M.C.A.'s, the Convention decided to adopt the Group Discussion Method so successfully worked at Helsingfors, for the purpose of considering some of the topics on the agenda. All the delegates were then divided into five Groups, with two Leaders each.

In the afternoon, these Groups discussed the problems of "Inter-communalism in India". The ten Leaders of these Groups met in Committee in the evening and agreed to a summary of the work of all the Groups. Their report will be presented this morning at the full session of the Convention.—A. P.

KAYASTHA CONFERENCE.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.

The All-India Kayasth Conference concluded its session to-day after adopting resolutions urging the coordination of all Kayastha movements in different parts of the country in one central organisation, requesting parents to devote special attention to the physical training of their sons and daughters and recommending that an advantage should be taken of military training. The Conference also passed resolutions appealing to leaders to remove untouchability and suggesting the principles of shudhi and sangathan movements. Sir S. M. Chitnavis in his closing address the earnestly appealed to them to put resolutions into practice so that when next year they meet they might claim a better record.—A. P.

POLICE INQUIRIES KEPT SECRET.

DELHI, Jan. 1.

Great secrecy is being maintained by the Police in regard to the inquiry that is proceeding in Swami Shraddanand Murder Case. The date of the remand of the accused expires on the 3rd instant, and it is understood that the Police will ask for another remand, probably for a week. Mr. Orde, Mr. Morgan, and Rai Bahadur Devi Daval are doing their utmost in investigating details.—Free Press.

INDIAN CHRISTIANS & SEPARATE ELECTORATES.

MADRAS, Dec. 31.

The All-India Conference of Indian Christians passed the following resolution: "While looking forward to the time when development of national consciousness may justify the abolition of the system of separate representation the Conference is strongly of opinion that representation of Indian Christian community in the various legislative bodies in the country is absolutely necessary. The Conference decided to empower the All-India Council of Indian Christians to formulate a scheme at an early date in the light of the present resolution.—A. P.

A Scout Exhibition and a Scout Bazar were opened in Benares in connection with the All-India Scout mela. Dr. Cousins, who presided over the former function, explained the meaning of Boy Scouts. He formed the following three pairs of suitable words beginning with the initial letters of Boy and Scout: Body and Soul; Bright and Steady; Industrious and Serviceable.—Free Press.

OUR POONA LETTER

CITY'S JOY AND SORROW.

RECEPTION TO MR. DEODHAR

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec. 30.

During the last week Poona passed through a huge sensation of joy succeeded by an equally huge sensation of sorrow. The joy was felt for the splendid achievements of Mr. D. B. Deodhar on the cricket-field against the M. C. C. in Bombay and the sorrow was felt for the murder of Swami Shradhanand. Last Wednesday was fully devoted to honouring Mr. Deodhar. He returned from Bombay by the early morning train and he was received by the members of the P. Y. C. Gymkhana and other men on the way by pan-suparis at various shops. Enthusiasm knew no bounds. He was carried in a procession to the Gymkhana, the procession being continually interrupted on the way by *pan-suparis* at various shops. A public meeting was held on the Gymkhana grounds under the presidentship of Dr. Naidu, President of the Municipality, to honour Messrs. Deodhar and Navle on behalf of the citizens of Poona. The meeting was attended by hundreds of students and the gathering manifested an enthusiasm such as is seen rarely in meetings of a political character. Speeches were delivered by Prof. Kale, Dr. Paranjpye, Mr. Gokhale and others and then the two victors were so profusely garlanded on behalf of individuals and institutions of the city that they very nearly were bent down under the load. Various kinds of presents were offered such as cups, watches, head-dress, medals and soon. Though, however, the formal ceremony over the wave of joy and enthusiasm it has created continues to subside very slowly and Prof. Deodhar may yet have to pass through the trouble of being lionised by cricket-lovers of which the city possess not a small number.

SWAMI SHRADDHAND'S MURDER.

The early morning hours of Friday brought the news of Swamiji's murder by a Mahommedan in Delhi. People could not believe it, but at last it was confirmed as bad tidings generally are and at once the whole city appeared to wear the pall of grief. Saturday was fixed for a Hartal and in the evening a Monster meeting was held before the Shanwar Wada under the presidentship of Mr. N. C. Kelkar who had come down from Shirwal where he had gone for recuperation of his shattered health. The enthusiasm of Wednesday gave way to a kind of horror, the joy was replaced by intence and abiding sorrow. The meeting adopted two resolutions. One expressed horror and indignation at the murder and the other warned the Mahommedans that such acts would not impede the work of shudhi and Sanghattan. In his opening remarks Mr. Kelkar said as follows:—

MR. KELKAR'S SPEECH.

"To-day's occasion is one of grief and indignation. Swamiji's is not the first instance. Pandit Lekhram also was similarly done to death by a fanatical Mahommedan. There is no parakel in history of a Mahommedan being shot by a Hindu bigot. The difference in the mentalities of the communities has got to be well remembered. The murder is not a fortuitous occurrence. Certainly the whole community may not be held responsible, but only a straw can show which way the wind blows. I wonder how Pandit Nehru and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who find fault with the Hindu Shudhi and Sanghattan movements, have not a syllable to say against conversion of Hindus to Islam. We may rest assured that the murder of Swamiji will drive into these two movements those who were so long aloof from them." Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar then moved the first resolution. He said, Swamiji wanted to see young men, holding the banner of Hinduism, endeavouring to consolidate Hinduism by the eradication of untouchability.

Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande who was in Poona on the day seconded and said, "Though I am not a citizen of Poona I must express my indignation at the murder of Swamiji. Hindu-Moslem unity therd must be, but the responsibility for it falls on the Moslem leaders. Those of the Hindus who had no inclination to join the Shudi and tehe Sanghattan movements will now be forced to take part in them." The resolution was supported by Mr. Chandrachud, M.L.C. and R. B. Hamantram Shet and wes adopted.

The second proposition was put forth by Mr. D. V. Gokhale in an impassioned speech. It was seconded and supported by Messrs K. K. Sakat, Pashankar, Swami Shivanand and Mr. N. R. Gunjal, M.L.C. The meeting terminated with heavy hearts.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

No meeting was held during the week on account of the Xmas week. Yet the affairs are taking on a certain liveliness. Mr. S. R. Bhagwat, the Chief Officer, goes on leave from the first of January and Mr. Tambolkar acts in his place. How he fills the place is to be seen. A new engineer also on Mr. Tambolkar's stead is to be appointed and the appointment is looked forward to with interest. The Municipality has adopted for the next election's the new franchise of ne rupee as house-rent and the new rolls are being prepared in anticipation of Government's sanction to the change. The Municipality has again, of late increased the water-cess, which has created a feeling of discontent among owners and tenants. The cess has nearly been increased by fifty per cent, and it is felt that, before resorting this measure, all avenues of retrenchment have not been explored.

MAHARASHTRA CURRENCY LEAGUE.

This League is steadily carrying on its work. So far three Marathi pamphlets have been published and in the month to come it proposes to publish five or six more. Public opinion is being educated in the matter of the ratios by public meetings in various places. Resolutions are being adopted at important centres protesting against the 18d. ratio and demanding gold standard with gold currency for India and the 16d. ratio. Members of the Executive Committee of the League have already visited some places and after the Xmas week have arranged to go to Nasik, Julgaon and Dhulia for lecturing propaganda.

UNIVERSITY REFORM

E GISLATION FOR GIVING EFFECT TO RECOMMENDATIONS

DEPUTATION TO WAIT ON GOVERNOR.

At a meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University to be held on the 29th instant, a proposal would be made to request the Goverment to undertake at an early date necessary legislation to give effect to the recommendations of the Committee on University Reform as modified by the Senate and to provide in the coming Budget an annual grant of at least Rs. 3 lacs to enable the University to develop its teaching and extension activities on the lines recommended by the Committee and approved by the Senate.

A deputation consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate would wait upon His Excellency the Chancellor in order to lay before him the requests contained in the resolution.

NEW YEAR GREETINGS

EXCHANGED BETWEN KING & VICEROY

CALCUTTA, Jan. 1.

The following telegrams have been exchanged between His Excellency the Viceroy and His Majesty the King Emperor: From the Viceroy, dated 30th December, 1926: On behalf of India I send with humble duty best wishes to Your Majesties for a happy new year and for peace and prosperity within the Empire.

From His Majesty the King-Emperor, dated 30th December 1926: The message of good will and affection which you send me from the peoples of India is a welcome greeting at the beginning of the New Year. I heartily thank you and them and may the coming year bring to India every blessing. George R. I.—A.

KING EMPEROR'S MESSAGE.

In reply to a telegram of greetings and good wishes for the New Year sent by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, on behalf of the Princes and people of the Bombay Presidency, His Majesty the King Emperor has been graciously pleased to send the following message:—

"I have received with pleasure at the opening of the New Year the greetings which you have sent to the Queen Empress and myself on behalf of the Government, Princes and people of the Bombay Presidency and I thank you and them with all my heart".

NEW YEAR PARADE AT BANGALORE

BANGALORE, Jan. 1.

50,000 people witnessed the New Year proclamation parade this morning in which units representing all troops stationed here took part including the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers. Major General Torres, commanding the Madras District, took salute. Three aeroplanes attached to the Royal Air Force under the Command of Flight Lieut. Milne flew past in a single file each dipping as it passed the saluting base at the close of the programme.—A. P.

THE AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION.

PROCEEDING TO ENGLAND IN APRIL

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.

The Royal Commission on Agriculture will proceed to England early in April next to take evidence and obtain further material with a view to preparing its report. The Commission will return to India in the autumn of 1927 in order to complete its itinerary and to write its report.—A. P.

BOMBAY'S HINDU MINISTERS

SURAT MUSLIMS' PROTEST

SURAT, Jan. 1.

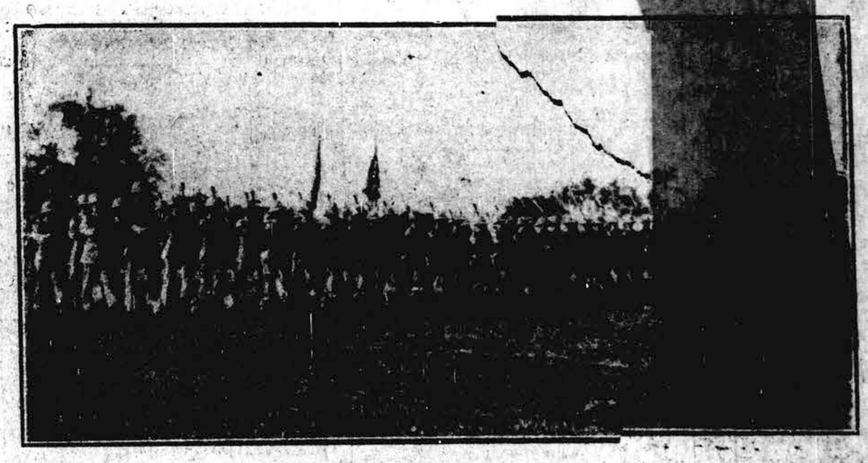
At a public meeting of the Muslims of Surat held under the presidency of Mir Masud Alam Khan, the Nawab of Belhu, a strong protest was recorded against the appointment of two Hindu ministers in the Bombay Government.

Gibraltar.—Second Suffolks left for Hong Kong on board the transport "Achilles."—Reuter.

London.—In the International Rugby Match Ireland beat France by eight points to three at Paris.—Reuter.

Field Marshal C. I. left 35,403 sterling.—Reuter.

NEW YEAR'S PARADE.



"Chronicle" photos.

The New Year's Proclamation Parade, was held on Saturday on the Cooperage which was witnessed by a large number of spectators.

PUNJAB MINISTRY.

ALL COMMUNITIES SATISFIED.

MR. MANOHARLAL APPOINTED.

LAHORE, Jan. 1.

His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab having decided, after protracted consideration, to appoint three Ministers, the following have been selected: Mr. Manohar Lal, Sardar Johindra Singh, and Malik Feroze Khan.—Free Press.

A REPRESENTATIVE SELECTION

LAHRE, Jan. 2.

The Governor of the Punjab has appointed the following members of the Legislative Council as Ministers to administer the Transferred Departments:—Sardar Jogendra Singh, Mr. Manohar Lal, M.A., Bar-at-Law and Malik Feroze Khan, Bar-at-Law. The Departments which these Ministers will administer will be announced later.

In the last two Councils there were two Ministers, but this time, the Governor has appointed a third Minister. Thus all three important communities in the provinces will be represented in the Ministry.—A. P.

MESSAGES FROM INDIANS ABROAD.

DELHI MURDER CONDEMNED.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Congress president, is leaving Calcutta for Madras on January 3rd. Among several other entertainments arranged in his honour, is one by Sir J. C. Bose. He has received two more messages from Indians outside India. One is from the Hindustan Association of America and the other from a mass meeting of the Transvaal Indians at Johannesburg. The former, meeting in annual Convention at Fitzburg, extended best wishes to the Congress, hoped constructive propaganda would be carried on, and profoundly regretted the assassination of Swami Shradhanand. The second condemned the cowardly murder of Swamiji, the regenerator of Hinduism and expressed its heart-felt sorrow to his family and prayed, "May his soul rest in peace."—A. P.

MOTORING ON SANDS OF FLORIDA.

ATTEMPT AT SPEED OF 200 MILES P. H.

RUGBY, Dec. 30.

Major Seagrave the prominent British road racing motorist will shortly leave for the United States with 1,000 horse power Sunbeam car to attempt a speed of 200 miles an hour on the sands of Florida. It is stated that the machine which weighs three and half tons, and is equipped with two engines with a total of 24 cylinders is capable of travelling 210 miles an hour. The present world's record is 172 miles an hour.—B. O. W.

REDUCTION REDUCTION
ARIF & Co. GUJRANWALA P. B.
Largest Harmonium Manufacturing Works
Sells for a month only the Parri Trade Mark photoed, Best Quality, 5 Stops, 1st Class English Rughdar polished, New English Design Double German Reeds Harmonium from Rs. 28 only which in reality is of Rs. 36.
Ask at once to the MANAGER.

EDUCATION OF MUSLIM GIRLS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Through the columns of your paper a distant Bengali Muslim extends his hearty congratulations to our bold and courageous sister, Atiya Begum, for the stirring appeal she has made on behalf of the "Muslim Womanhood of India." Muslim manhood, to its utter shame, has neglected this important question of the woman's place in the social structure of Islam and it is only right and proper and, what is more, intensely gratifying that a woman particularly of her attainments, should have set her hands to the plough and tried to show to the ease-loving, effete, Muslim male to what a pitiable plight he has, by his ill-advised vanity, narrow outlook, and senseless jealousy brought that portion of the creation which has been described by the Quran as his most precious ornament. We have contented ourselves with pointing to the high place and privileges that Islam has given her in our social life but at the same time, like so many other degenerate races, have consciously or unconsciously stripped her of all those rights. In our utter ignorance of the higher principles of Islam we have managed to drag her down from the high pedestal which rightfully belonged to her and together with her, naturally enough, we have degraded Islam itself—a price of our sins. We who were once the leaders of the world-civilisation and were the object of respect for the whole world for the liberality of our mind have beautifully succeeded in making ourselves the butt of criticism for the other advancing nations of the world by gradually narrowing down that outlook till we are no better than a mass of conceited, selfish, and jealous creatures. In our blindness, having the powers in our hands, we have criminally neglected one half of us. We have completely disregarded her education. Her mental and physical sides have not only been neglected, but, what is more unfrotunate, we have deliberately put many and diverse obstacles in the way of its proper cultivation. Thus our mothers, our sisters, our wives and mates in the path of life, instead of inspiring us, instead of cherishing us in our moments of travail, instead of filling us with noble sentiments, love and honour, have come to be looked upon as a constant source of trouble, a drag upon our energy and unfit companions of life. We have forgotten that she is the true basis of society; that she forms the first and as such the most important instructor who will mend or mar, in the measure that she is or is not fit, the future child in whose hands the destiny of the society will repose. And it is no wonder, having regard to the present condition of women in Islam, that it should be stigmatised as the most backward community of India. We have brought it upon ourselves and we, the male portion of Islam, have ourselves to thank for it.

But the question now is: should we sit idle and whine over what we have done to ourselves or should we make amends for our past follies and remedy the wrong already done. Every sane and right-thinking man will admit that the true path now lies in being up and doing in applying the medicine that can once again revive Islam to what it once was. The home is the training-ground, so let the mistress of the home be her own true self. Give her the rights and privileges that truly belong to her. Take away all those disabilities that she has been encumbered with. Let her feel like a free independent being, capable of exercising her own judgment as much as men and she will again, by that innate inspiring force which she alone is capable of exercising, put that life and energy into us which made the attainments of Cordova and Damascus possible.

There is a sign of life everywhere, in every sphere of activity which humanity can possibly participate in and womanhood of Islam as shown in the activities of Atiya Begum and such other ladies have rightly imbibed the spirit. They are the harbingers of the Renaissance of Islam which is bound to come and quite rightly through their efforts. The heart of every Mussalman goes out in deep gratitude to sister Atiya Begum for her bold and righteous proposal for holding an All-India Muslim Ladies' Conference simultaneously with the other Muslim Conferences. It is an attempt in the right direction which it is the duty of every Mussalman to help to bring to a successful issue. We have had one of this nature last year but that was on a somewhat modest scale, while what is required is a representative vast assemblage of Muslim ladies from every nook and corner of India. Thanks to God, there are not a few Muslim ladies who are educated and even highly university-trained who can take an active and intelligent interest in such a gathering. This will give an impetus to the cause of advancement of the rights of women as no other movement can possibly do. I wish every success to the efforts and pray to God for the fulfilment of her intentions.

I believe it would be wise to try to enlist the support of H. H. the Begum of Bhopal. Invitations to every female member of the enlightened families of every province should be sent—particularly to the University educated ladies. They should be asked to join personally to encourage and help as much as they can in money towards the furtherance of the cause. With a little effort, a list of all such ladies and gentlemen can be made out for every province.

Wake up Islam. Look to your home. See the wretched fallen condition of your mothers and sisters and helpmates of life; and then turn over the pages of your past history and compare your home with the homes of other great people of the earth and learn a lesson. When the whole world is speeding ahead with colossal strides should we be lagging behind, we who were once the leaders of the world, the liberators of woman from her bondage, vindicators of her honour and womanhood. Let us throw ourselves heart and soul in the cause of the uplift of woman and show to the world that we have not forgotten our past and are fully worthy of our ancestors.—Yours etc.

M. NURUL HAQUE.

Calcutta.

BRITISH HONOURS LIST

THREE NEW BARONS

LONDON, Dec. 31.

The New Year Honours list includes the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George on Lord Burnham and Sir Laurence Guillemard, Honorary Grand Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George on King Faisal of Iraq and Commander of St. Michael and St. George on Miles Lmapson, new British Minister at Peking.

NEW BARONS.

Two viscounties are conferred on Sir James Craig and Baron Sumner. Three new Barons are Sir George Hayter Chubb, Colonel Fiennes Cornwallis both for political and public services and Sir Charles Greenway.

Seven Baronetcies are conferred on the following:—Lt.-Col. Edwin Bolton Vice-lieutenant, County Stirling, Sir Edward Davson, Sir Joseph Duveen, George Hennessy, Member of Commons, Sir John Scott Hindley, William Lewthwaite, ex-Chairman, Conservative Association, Whitehaven Division, Cumberland and Basil Peto, Member of Parliament.

Twenty-seven knighthoods include Mr. John Reith, Manager, British Broadcasting Company.

The Grand Cross of Bath is conferred on General Sir George Francis Milne and Grand Cross of the Victorian Order on Lord Cromer.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore and Sir Leslie Scott are made Privy Councillors.

Commander of Bath:—Major General Harry Tytler.

Companions of Bath:—Col. Walter Wilson Jostone and Col. Cyril Rodney Harboard of Indian Army and Col. Corrie Hudson, Assistant Director of Medical Services, Aden.—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

The new Knight Bachelors include Honorary Colonel Edwin Hayward, Member of Legislative Council, Ceylon. Robert Clive, British Minister at Teheran is made Commander of Order of St. Michael and St. George.—Reuter.

PARSIS AND CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

PROPOSED BANK IN BOMBAY.

A Parsi Correspondent writes:—

A few well-known Parsis of Bombay have inaugurated a very welcome movement which augurs well for the economic and general well-being of the Parsi community. It is proposed to start a co-operative Bank called the Zoroastrian Co-operative credit Bank, Ld., with an authorised capital of Rs. 10,00,000 to be started on co-operative principles pure and simple.

"The existence of such a Bank was keenly felt by the community, especially by its lower and middle classes, and if the scheme becomes a reality there is no doubt of it will prove a boon to them particularly and to the community in general.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE MEETING.

"On 21st. October last the first meeting of the Provisional Committee of eleven leading members was held under the presidentship of Sir Hormasji Cawasji Adenwalla, when one of the leading Co-operators Mr. V. L. Mehta, the managing Director the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., fort, Bombay, was also present at a special request. The meeting discussed in details the advantages that would accrue from a Bank on the Co-operative principles, pure and simple, for the members and the general working methods of the same. The meeting appointed a Sub-Committee to draft byelaws and settle other reliminaries.

It is understand that the bye-laws are now ready and in the course of a few weeks' time an official prospectus will be placed for the Zoroastrian Public.

The scheme deserves every support from all Parsis who have the well-being of their co-religionists at heart."

MADRAS MINISTRY

ATTITUDE OF 'JUSTICE" PARTY.

MADRAS, Jan. 1.

The Working Committee appointed by the Non-Brahmin Confederation during its session at Madura, is reported to have discussed the political situation in the country and come to the conclusion that the "Justice" Party would do well to strengthen its rank and file and devote its funds and energies to re-organise the Party throughout the Presidency. The Justice Party would not voluntarily join the Swarajists in defeating the present Ministry, and what attitude the Party would adopt towards the Ministry would depend on the conduct of the Ministry itself and the policy it adopted towards the Reserved and Transferred Departments.—A.P.

ASSEMBLY SESSION.

MR. C D IYENGAR'S INTERPELLATIONS.

MADRAS, Jan. 1.

Mr. C. Doraswami Iyengar, M.L.A., has given notice of several interpellations to be answered at the ensuing session of the Legislative Assembly. He will ask for a statement showing the number of resolutions passed by the last Assembly, of those accepted by Government and the extent of effect given to the accepted resolutions.

He will also ask for a statement showing the retrenchment effected till now, in pursuance of the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee, and the reasons for not giving effect to the recommendations till now in cases in which it was not done so till now. He will ask for a statement as to why rules relating to motions for raising discussions on the vote of No-confidence in Ministers in the Local Councils, was changed so as to require a larger number for demanding a discussion.—A.P.

NEW ELECTRICITY SCHEME

RUGBY, Dec. 30.

The Government's big new electricity scheme which was one of the most important measures passed by Parliament during the last session comes into force on January 1st. Colonel Wilfrid Ashley, Minister of Transport is now completing his task of selecting a Central Board which will be responsible for working the scheme.

A GRUESOME TRAGEDY.

BENGALEE SHOT DEAD.

CULPRIT ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

JAMSHEDPUR, Jan. 1.

Jitendra Nath Son, a Bengalee, was shot dead, and Behari Pramanik, surveyor, severely wounded by one Moon, an Anglo-Indian driller at Noamundi Tata Iron Works centre, 30 miles from Jamshedpur. Following the crime, Moon, it is stated, trying to commit suicide, blew away a part of his face. The police are investigating into the affair which has been greatly shrouded in mystery.—Free Press.

EARTHQUAKE IN CALIFORNIA

CITIES BADLY DAMAGED

LONDON, Jan. 1.

San Francisco.—Severe earthquake shocks over Imperial Valley began at mid-night, and were still continuing at five in the morning. Calexico and Mexicali, the adjacent border cities, have been badly damaged. The total loss is estimated at over a million dollars. Reuter.

SIR S. H[illegible]RE AT ZIZA.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

Cairo.—The air l[illegible] conveying Sir Samuel Hoare has arrived at Ziza in Palestine.—Reuter.

CURREN[illegible] REFORM.

WORKING CO[illegible]ITTEE MEMBERS' INFORM[illegible] DISCUSSION.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 1.

It is understood that, at an informal meeting o[illegible] the members of the Congress Working Committee present in Calcutta, the question of Currency Refo[illegible] was discussed with special reference to [illegible]e rupee ratio and it was resolved to send [illegible]nd a questionnaire to several important [illegible]ommercial, labour and other organisati[illegible] inviting their views on the incidence of [illegible]e two ratios now in dispute.—A. P.

COMMUN[illegible]L PROBLEM.

HINDU AND [illegible]USLIM LEGISLATORS TO [illegible]ET IN DELHI.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 1.

A meeting of [illegible] Hindu and Muslim members of the A[illegible]l Legislature will be held in Delhi s[illegible]e in February in order to discuss the [illegible]nual problem.—A. P.

SIKHS [illegible] PUNJAB MINISTRY

AMRITSAR, Dec. 31.

The Cen[illegible]kh League has wired the Sikh mem[illegible]the Punjab Council not to support an[illegible]try. At an informal meeting of the [illegible]uncillors, it is understood, it was deci[illegible]form a Sikh Council Party and to co[illegible]e the questions of nomination to th[illegible]committees and election of the Presid[illegible] Deputy President of the Council.—R[illegible]ress.

"NEW DELHI."

NAME OF INDIA'S CAPITAL.

DELHI, Dec. 31.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has signified his approval to the new capital being named "New Delhi."—A.P.

GANDHIJI'S TRIAL.

FRENCH LADY ADVOCATE'S SPEECH.

GREAT IMPRESSION CREATED.

MADRAS, Jan. 1.

Mr. K. M. Panikkar, late Editor of "Swarajya," now in France, writes to the Madras papers an account of the address delivered by Mlle Jullictte Villiere, lady Advocate, on Gandhiji's trial, at the reopening of the court season in Paris.

The function is an extremely formal one usually attended by judges Ministers, Magistrates, and the entire legal profession. After some opposition, the subject itself was decided upon in July and the actual address was delivered on December 4 last. Ex President Poincare, attended the meeting. In her speech, the lecturer narrated the history of non-co-operation movement and the principle of non-violence which had distinguished it from other struggles for liberty. From her wide reading on the subject, she was able to convey the real spirit of Gandhiji's movement to the audience. The speech produced great impression and was favourably noticed in the press. Publishers in France, says Mr. Panikkar, have asked for permission to reprint the speech.

As a result of the address, much interest has been aroused in the Indian National movement.—Free Press.

APPALLING FLOODS IN MALAYA.

SULTAN'S BRAVE RESCUE WORK.

SINGAPORE, Jan. 1.

The whole of Malaya has been stirred by the bravery of the Sultan of Perak. His capital Kuala Kangsan where the river rose 40 feet was being submerged and also Malay villages over an area of many square miles. The Sultan personally led officials in rescue work and performed many feats of gallantry, saving lives and risking his own repeatedly. Appalling scenes have been witnessed throughout Perak. The Railway bridges are blocked with corpses and it is feared that there have been many deaths. Thousands have been rendered homeless.—Reuter's Special.

NEW BUDGET OF KHAIRPUR STATE

HYDERABAD (Sind), Dec. 31.

The Hindu" of Hyderabad publishes figures of the new budget of the Khairpur State as prepared by the new Finance Member and passed by the Council recently appointed by the Bombay Government to control the administration. Though the personal expenses of the Ruler and his family have been cut down they still consume over ten lakhs out of a total re[illegible] of twenty eight lakhs. [illegible] been budgeted f[illegible] hospitals, Rs. 25[illegible] lighting, whereas [illegible]d for motor car[illegible]

BE[illegible]ARY.

His H[illegible]ec. 31.
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M[illegible]h

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

THURSDAY, Jan. 6.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
SATURDAY, Jan. 8.
S.S. "Ranchi" with English mails sails at 1 p.m. connecting with the S.S. "Mooltan" at Aden.

ACKNOWLEDMENTS.

Two Wall Calendars from Messrs. M. L. Bose and Co., Ltd., Calcutta.

One Pocket Calendar issued by Be Kar Mandal, Bandra.

PATHARE PRABHU EXHIBITION.

At the special request of the public the period of the Pathare Prabhu Industrial and Fine Arts Exhibition is extended to 15th instant.

TELEGRAPH NOTICE.

The Superintendent in charge, Central Telegraph Office, Calcutta, notifies, that, owing to interruptions on the direct lines from Calcutta to Bombay, the press traffic therefrom, is subject to delay.

12TH NATIONAL CONVENTION, BOMBAY.

To-day (Monday) at 9-30 there will be the Plenary Session. There will be elections, and arrangements for the next Convention.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL BYE-ELECTION

In a note addressed to the Voters of "A" Ward, several businessmen of Bombay support the candidature of Mr. Mulraj Karsondas for the bye-election to the Municipal Corporation from the Fort Ward.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 5th instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when papers will be read on "Swastika," "Champa Shashthi" and its rites," by Mr. S. S. Mehta.

SRI VANI VILASA SABHA.

The members of the above Sabha, Matunga, will enact "Gnana Soundari," in Tamil, at the Damodhar Thakersey Hall, Parel, on Sunday (the 9th instant) at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.). Tickets can be had at Sri Nivas Building, Matunga and at the theatre on the day of the performance.

PILGRIMAGE AND FEAST (BASSEIN FORT.)

The annual pilgrimage and feast in honour of St. Gonsalo Garcia will take place in the Bassein Fort, on Sunday, (the 9th instant). There will be Low Masses and 10-11 o'clock. The Solemn High Mass with Sermon will begin at 10 a.m.—Noters and tongas will be available at Bassein Road Station (B. B. and C. I. Railway).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward P. and O. mail steamer "Rawalpindi" with the mails from Bombay of 18th ultimo arrived at Marseilles at 7-50 a.m. on the 31st ultimo Passengers travelling by the P. and O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon. The mails left by the mail special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

STREET DIRECTORY OF BOMBAY.

A "Street Directory of Bombay" containing an alphabetical list of the streets in Bombay, with the names of the delivery post offices and their delivery district numbers, shown in juxtaposition, is now available for sale to the public at all post offices in Bombay City.

The price of the publication which also contains a list of the Telegraph Offices in Bombay with their respective hours of business is annas two a copy.

MATUNGA RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

The Matunga Residents' Association has decided to start a Ladies' Sewing Class from 1st instant. As an experimental measure it will be run for six months in the first instance, and its continuance as well as the addition to it of "First Aid" and other useful classes will depend upon the funds which the Association will get from the public for its maintenance and the popularity it will be able to earn.

The class is intended for girls and ladies and will be conducted daily for three hours in the afternoon (except Sundays and holidays) by a lady teacher. Until a more spacious room is available the class will be held in the room of the Association, close to Dr. Jasani's dispensary. A fee of as. 8|- per month will be charged for each student.

DECCAN GYMKHANA TOURNAMENTS.

The following are the results of the matches played on the 31st ultimo in the Deccan Gymkhana Open Tennis Tournaments:—

Gentlemen's Singles:—(1) N. B. Bhagwat beat P. Rangaswamy 2-6, 6-3, 6-4; (2) K. K. Mehandale beat V. B. Jorapur 7-5, 1-6, 6-3; (3) M. H. Bendre beat G. M. Gole 5-7, 6-4, 6-4; (4) D. G. Powar beat D. Jeejeebhoy 6-2, 0-6, 6-1.

Gentlemen's Doubles:—(1) D. V. Vartak and G. M. Gole beat V. R. Joshi and V. J. Nagarkar 6-0, 6-2.

DRY WEATHER.

SIMLA, Jan. 2.

The weather continues dry throughout the country. Conditions are rather unsettled over North-west India and in the neighbourhood of Ceylon. The temperature is markedly above the normal from Bengal to North Burma and also in the Deccan. The weather is still warm in the hills of the North-west Frontier Province and the southern slopes of the Himalayas and is cool from East Rajputanna to Central India East.

Forecast.—No large change.—A. P.

A LEAGUE OF EASTERN NATIONS

NEGOTIATIONS AT ANGORA

BRITAIN AND IBN SAUD.

"Alsiasat" records on reliable authority that Amir Abdullah was sent away from Transjordania by the British Government because a favourable atmosphere had to be created or negotiations with Sultan Ibn Saud for which Abdullah's presence was regarded as dangerous.

Another newspaper contradicts this story and states that Amir Abdullah's stay in Cyprus is due to ill-health of his father Sherif Hussain.

FAISAL'S EFFORTS TO JOIN LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Egyptian papers are informed that Faisal, the King of Iraq, is about to proceed to Geneva to complete his work in connection with Iraq's admission to the League of Nations. He will support the British representative in the League.

POLITICIANS OF EAST IN ANGORA.

Recently Angora was the Mecca of the politicians of the East. Taimurtash Khan the Minister of Shah of Persia, sent a letter to Ghazi Kemal Pasha, who sent Shawkat Bey, the Turkish Ambassador to Persia, with the Persian representative to Moscow. They returned from there with the Persian Ambassador then came the Chinese Consul and also the Afghan Consul Ghulam and Comrade Sorej, the representative of the Soviet Government.

All these politicians held a council after which Taimurtash Khan left for Constantinople and Tanfique Rushdi Pasha left for Obessa where he will meet with the Foreign Minister of Moscow and others.

LEAGUE OF EASTERN NATIONS.

It is not definitely known what conversations took place but the general impression is that a League of Nations is being organised which will include all free Eastern Nations. In spite of the secrecy observed it is clear that whatever will come out of these negotiations will be in the interest of the East and will not be liked by the Western Powers.

USE OF LATIN SCRIPT IN TURKEY.

The discussion is raging round the use of Latin characters in Turkey. Most of the influential persons are exerting the weight of their opinion on the side of Latin characters, but there are some extremists who are in favour of total abolition of the Turkish language. It is, however, not yet certain how far the efforts to change the alphabet will succeed in pratice.

("Al-Siasat.")

ALI FUAD PASHA'S RETURN TO POLITICS.

Ali Fuad Pasha was the distinguished General in the late war. In Kemalist regime he organised the Opposition Party but was arrested in connection with the conspiracy to murder of Kemal Pasha. Now he is declared not guilty of all charges and has returned to Constantinople to resume his activities. It is expected that his politics will not undergo any marked change.

ULEMA OF KERBELA'S MESSAGE TO THE ISLAMIC WORLD.

The Ulema of Kerbela, the holy place of Moslems, have addressed the following message to the Islamic world.

We are pained to find the Najdi's perpetrating misdeed in the holy lands. Haramain was a "place of safety" for the Muslims but these wretches do not pay any heed to the holy character of these places and have demolished the tombs of the great men of Islam and also the tomb of Ummul-nomineen, "the most exalted of the women." But this is not all they are trying to desecrate the revered tomb of the Prophet himself."

In the end an appeal is made to the Islamic world to rise to the occasion and save the sanctity and the honour of Islam.

Y. M. C. A. NATIONAL CONVENTION.

BOMBAY, Jan. 2.

The 12th Y. M. C. A National Convention re-assembled on Friday, the 31st December, and after the routine business was over, heard the report from the discussion groups on "The Inter-communal situation in India". The groups had made a list of the various conflicts now appearing in India and considered that the most serious (in descending order of importance) were:—Hindu-Moslem; European-Indian; Brahmin-non-Brahmin; Caste-Outcaste.

The Groups tried to investigate the forces and influences making towards dissensions and aggravating such dissensions. It was fairly long list. The Groups had then investigated the forces, influences and organisations which work for reconciliation. While this list was surprisingly longer than one would have expected, still is was the definite pronouncement of the Groups that the forces for dissensions are still much larger and more potent than the forces of reconciliation.

Then the Groups had discussed what the Y. M. C. A. could do towards the solution of the problems involved in these situation The Convention confined itself to the discussion of the practical aspects of the question.

The Convention then went into Committee to discuss certain other problems such as (a) literature and research, (b) lay leadership, (c) sex problem (d) work for Anglo-Indians and (e) work for boys, and passed six resolutions on the third day, (the 1st January) which all related to the inter-communal situation.

In the afternoon on Saturday the Convention discussed "Nationalism and Internationalism".

At the public meeting, in the evening, Dr. S. K. Datta spoke on the "Inter-communal situation.—A. P.

SWETAMBAR JAIN CONFERENCE.

"Chronicle" Photo.
A photo of the Sthanakwasi Swetambar Jain Conference now meeting in Bombay under the presidentship of Sheth Bhairodanj.

FLAG CONTROVERSY OVER?

ADOPTION OF ROYAL STANDARD.

PLEA FOR CESSATION OF PARTY STRIFE.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Bloemfontein.—Colonel Creswell, Minister of Defence, addressing the annual Congress of the South African Labour Party announced that Gen. Hertzog had authorised him to state that the bag flag Bill would be proceeded with. In addition to the suggestion of the Imperial Crown on the National Flag Government would consider the adoption of the Royal Standard. This would necessitate the cessation of party strife and consent of the Opposition, as they could not ask His Majesty for permission to use the domestic symbol of the Royal House, except as a united people.—Reuter.

"THE GIRL MAD."

UNIQUE FILM AT THE MAJESTIC CINEMA.

The newly formed Imperial Film Company has verily distinguished itself by presenting within such a short span of time an unique picture at the Majestic Cinema. The high hopes that had been raised in the minds of the public by the appointment of Mr. Bhavanani—who has taken regular training in German Film world for years—as Chief director of the Company have been more than fulfilled in this picture, and when a girl as charming and talented as Miss Sulochana—verily the queen of the Indian screen and to-day—acts the chief role and is supported by such an interesting actor like Mr. Vakil, under such able direction, the result is bound to be an extraordinary success. But there is even more than this in this film. A typical college student has breathed his romantic imagination and youthful spirit into the story which has been adopted for the screen by the distinguished director himself. For none else than he could have introduced the most delightful sportive spirit of mirth and mischief that permeates the whole story. Love stories involving daughters and wives of Rajahs are quite common in our films. But where is the lover seen before an Indian girl jumping and singing for every joy and her lover suddenly joining the merry-go-round as we see in an opening scene of the play? The battle of the pillows with feathers flying about in all directions has also proved to be a perfect delight. Miss Sulochana is also at her very best in the preliminary love scenes and she has verily surpassed her high record in the one act angel's" comedy that finally seals the hearts of the lovers. But the story gradually gets more serious and complicated and while the prima donna seems to be sometimes uncomfortable in the solemn roles of alternative anger and sorrow Mr. Vakil relieves the tension by his numerous and inimitable humorous touches. The climax is worked out quite admirably and the gathering clouds are suddenly rent asunder as if by magic touch when everything as usual ends quite happily.

It is to be earnestly hoped that Mr. Bhavanani will try to introduce his novel ideas even more thoroughly and that both Miss Sulochana as well as Mr. Vakil will give us even more lively and enjoyable scenes in their future productions. And if the photography and the technique are simultaneously improved, there is no doubt that the Imperial Film Company will under the able management of Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Ardeshir Irani succeed in inaugurating a new era in the Indian film world.

Sir Austin Harris and Mr. E. C. Dunstan lunched at Government House, Bombay, on Sunday, 2nd January.

ALL INDIA LADIES' CONFERENCE.

COCHIN DELEGATES IN BOMBAY.

That the signs of the times and the great wave of reform in the woman world have made even the most conservative society to bestir itself and view things as they are and as they should be is evidenced by the keen interest that the All-India Ladies' Conference which shortly meets in Poona seems to have created in far-off Cochin, a small, yet progressive Indian State in the Madras Presidency. Three lady delegates, Miss T. E. George, Inspectress of Schools, Mrs. Velayudha Menon, Head Mistress of the Girls' High School of the Capital town of that State and Miss V. K. Draupadi Ammah, Head Mistress of the Girls' High School of Trichur another important town of the State are attending the Poona Conference. Two of them, Miss George and Miss Draupadi Ammah arrived in Bombay on Sunday morning by the Madras Mail and were received by their countrymen and friends at the station.

On their arrival, a representative of the "Chronicle" met them at their residence and had a brief talk with them about the objects of their visit.

A UNIQUE CONFERENCE.

In the short conversation that our representative had with them, the Cochin women delegates expressed the opinion that the All-India Women Conference to be held at Poona was unique in the line of women-reform in this country, and it promised to be of much advantage to their own sex, both as an educative impulse and as a mutual contract with the problems confronting womanhood in the various parts of the country.

COCHIN WOMEN'S MOVEMENT.

The women's movement in Cochin has not yet become an organised force; it is only in the beginning stage and the sponsors and leaders of that movement are hopeful of State help and sympathy, inasmuch as their first Conference was presided over by the consort of the present incumbent of the Royal Throne. The delegates, though they have shown their earnestness by their present enterprise, are not sent by the State. They, however, hope to receive State-aid in reply to their request.

Our representative was further informed that the Cochin State might be considered as the most advanced in girls' education, as out of about 36,066 girls of the school-going age, about 45 per cent. attended schools. The delegates are of the opinion that two sorts of education should be imparted to those who aspire to higher studies, and those who discontinue their studies after a certain period; but they are decidedly of the opinion that domestic education including motherhood should form an important part of education. The medium of instruction should be in the vernacular.

DEATH OF MAULANA "SHARAR"

LOSS TO URDU LITERATURE.

The "Aligarh Mail" writes:—

We hea with much sorrow the news about sad demise of Maulana Abdul Halim "Sharar" of Lucknow which took place on December 24. The Maulana's name has become a household to the Urdu-reading public in India. He may well be said to have introduced into the Urdu literature the art of writing historical novels. He without doubt was one of the greatest Indian novelists of our day. Urdu literature is poorer for the loss of the Maulana. Maulana Saheb was 72 years old when he died from a stroke of paralysis.

CABLE ITEMS.

LONDON.—A fellow of the Royal Zoological Society has cabled to certain quarters requesting that another elephant be sent from India to replace India Rani who has recently died.—Reuter's Special.

M. C. C. ALL OUT FOR 233,

ALL-INDIA XI FORGE AHEAD.

GUISE-BROOKE COMBINATION BRINGS 162 RUNS.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

The M. C. C. resumed their first innings against the All-India Eleven this morning, before a large attendance and the whole side were dismissed for 233 runs which is the M.C.C.'s lowest first innings total in their tour. (Astill 66 runs; Tate 58 and Wyatt 40). Nazir Ali took 3 wickets for 69 runs, Campbell 3 wickets for twelve runs, Meyer two wickets for 71 runs and Jahangiri two for 31 runs. Tate and Geary were in charge of attack, when the All-India Eleven went in for their second innings, Guise and Brooke being the opening batsmen. Their partnership produced 162 runs which is the best first wicket partnership against the tourists. When the stumps were drawn for the day, the All-India Eleven had made 178 runs for 4 wickets (Brooke contributed 72 runs, and Guise 91 runs).—A. P.

ASWINIKUMAR DUTT MEMORIAL.

FOUNDATION FOR CREMATION GHAT LAID.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

In laying the foundation stone of the memorial in honour of the late Mr. Aswinikumar Dutt of Barisal at Koora Tala cremation ghat, this morning, Mahatma Gandhi said he was fortunate in performing the function, as Mr. Dutt was one of the greatest patriots of Bengal, nay of the whole of India. He got acquainted with Aswini Babu's work while he was in South Africa through newspapers in the Partition days, though he subsequently met him in the sickbed at Barisal. He was one of those who had given up all pleasures of life and sacrified all his desires in the cause of the country and in the worship of the motherland. Mahatmaji advised young India to learn the spirit in which Aswinikumar led his life and that was a lesson which every young man should learn if he wanted to serve the country.—Free Press.

PATHE CINEMA.

Not since he began making feature length comedies, has Harold Lloyd failed to put a motivating thought behind each of his pictures. There is a good thought behind "Hot Water," his newest bid for recognition as the world's greatest entertainer, even though it is entirely a laugh picture, and was meant to be such.

"There is no home big enough for more than one family," is the thought conveyed by "Hot Water," showing for the third week at the Royal Opera House. The new Lloyd relates the troubles of a young married couple after the wife's mother and her two brothers walk in on them and take possession of their little home.

Most mothers-in-law are sweet and kind, it is true, but down through the ages, one might say, they have been the butt of more good-natured humour than any other type of individuals. An, in "Hot Water," Lloyd makes good use of the theme to wring a series of laughs from his audiences that are said to be as long and as loud as ever have been found a Lloyd picture.

One of the functions in the Ahmadiyya Anniversary celebration at Quadian and which was attended by about 18,000 persons has been the holding on 26th ulto. of a special meeting arranged by Dr. Mufti Muhammad Sadiq the first Muslim Missionary to America in which speakers gave talks in 45 different languages.

CHITTARANJAN SEVA SADAN.

FITTEST MEMORIAL TO A SELFLESS LIFE.

MAHATMAJI LAYS FOUNDATION STONE.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

Mahatma Gandhi laid the foundation stone this morning of the obstetric and X-ray blocks of the Chittaranjan Seva Sadan in Russa Road. There was a very large gathering, those present on the platform including the Hon. Mr. Das, Srimati Basanta Devi, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Mr J. M. Sen Gupta, Mrs. Gandhi, Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Mr. T. C. Goswami, Moulvi Abul Matin Choudury, Seth Jamanlal Bajaj and Mr. Nirmal Chandra Chandra. An oil painting of the late Mr. C. R. Das was placed on the dais surrounded with wreaths.

Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, Secretary of the Deshbandhu Memorial Trust, referred to Mr. Dass gift as the crowning act of his selfless life—the gift of handing over to Bengal and the nation his own ancestral home for the purpose of founding a Maternity Home and teaching women the art of relieving the sick and the suffering. The Maternity Home and the service that it would render to humanity would be the fittest memorial to one who lived and died in the service of mankind. The Trust had hitherto spent one lakh of rupees as capital expenditure and thirty thousand rupees as recurring expenditure. The balance, which had been placed on fixed deposit, was Rs. 4,50,000, but the new ward was estimated to cost one and a half lakhs and the balance would thus be reduced to three lakhs very shortly.—A. P.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

Sir Nilratan Sarcar in requesting Mahatma Gandhi to lay the foundation stone spoke in a feeling tone of the services of Mr. C. R. Das to the country and described Mahatma Gandhi as the one man whose soul approximated to that of Deshbandhu Das before and even after his death. He requested Mahatma Gandhi to consecrate this institution and inspire it with that spirit which should flow incessantly for the enlightening and uplifting of the womanhood of India. By laying the foundation stone of such a building, they would be laying the replica of foundation stone of another institution in the heart of the nation, an institution of selfless love and devoted services in the cause of the nation and humanity at large.

MAKE HIS NAME IMMORTAL.

Mahatma Gandhi then laid the foundation stone and before declaring it well and truly laid inspected the wards around. Mahatma Gandhi after laying the foundation stone made a short speech in Hindi. He said Sir Nilrattan Sarcar had stated that there was communion between the speaker's soul and that of the deceased Deshbandhu and that was why they had asked him to lay the foundation stone. Dr. Bidhan Roy had told them that according to the Indian ideals religious, social and political work were indivisible but, added the speaker, if the Indian leaders had to devote greater attention to politics, it was due entirely to the fact that the actions of the Government forced them to do so. Both Deshbandhu and Lokamanya Tilak would have devoted their activities to other fields, if the claims of politics had not been so pressing. Even in laying the foundation for two buildings, today, they were helping to build up Swaraj. Seva Sadan, as the Secretary had stated, attended to cases from all castes and creeds and from all provinces, thus falsifying the impressions of those who told the speaker, that Bengalees were too provincial and parochial. He wished Bengal could take charge of the whole of India, for a time, which could produce Chaitanya, Ram Mohan Roy and Rabindranath Tagore could look after all. Mahatma Gandhi asked all to treat the institution as an all India memorial and prove their regard for Deshabandhu Das and his work by donations which would relieve them of financial anxieties for its future, so that the institution might grow in strength annd make the name of Mr. C. R. Das Immortal.

Mr. Sen Gupta said Mr. Das had given up his ancestral home for the purpose of training of mothers. The speaker held that in their homes there was no cleanliness, no proper arrangement, no proper routine, no proper bringing up of boys and girls. He therefore asserted that the training of mothers was the only solution that would bring them Swaraj. (Applause).

CHAITANYA OF THIS AGE.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu speaking on behalf of the women of Bengal claimed Mahatma Gandhi as the Chaitanya of this age (applause) who had come to uplift the womanhood. By this Charkha, Mahatma Gandhi was chivalrously re-establishing the independence of womanhood and assertion of their right to live. (Applause).

The function terminated amidst cries of Bara Mataram.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Lt.-Colonel, the Right Hon'ble Lane-Fox arrived at Government House, Bombay, on Friday the 31st December.

A Calcutta message says:—The Viceroy and Lady Irwin went by river to Kankinara with Sir Alexander Murray, and paid a visit to a jute mill.

The Viceroy and Lady Irwin, with the Inals of the Indian Association matches, Calcutta and Her Excellency presented the cup to the winning team.

The Viceroy and Lady Irwin attended the Tollygunge Horse Show, Calcutta, and lunched with the Committee of the Tollygunge Club.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1926.

BUSINESS MEN UNITE!

"Business men unite!" In these pregnant words, Mr. G. D. Birla, the merchant-prince, summed his message to the fourth session of the Industrial and Commercial Congress which opened on Friday last at Calcutta. The words also provide the real clue to all the important resolutions adopted and the earnest speeches delivered at this momentous session of the Congress. The present is, perhaps, the most opportune moment for organising all the merchants and business men of this country into one compact body to fight their common battles against the aggressive tactics of the foreigners and the disastrous policies of Government. It is well-known that the business world of India, in spite of successive fair monsoons during the last six years, is passing through the worst period of anxiety and depression and the law figures of exports even in the very midst of the busy season do not augur well for the future. It is, therefore, highly gratifying that Mr. Birla, as the Chairman of the Reception Committee, as well as Sir Dinshaw Petit as the President of the Congress dwelt with great emphasis on the urgent necessity of organising a federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce on a permanent footing and that a resolution on the subject, moved by such a valiant champion as Sir Purshottamdas himself, was enthusiastically adopted by the Congress. The Federation, proposals about which have been mooted and discussed for years past, is now an accomplished fact, and we may thus be sure that all other resolutions adopted by the Congress will be energetically taken up by the Federation and agitated throughout the year.

The burning questions of currency and exchange naturally occupied the most urgent attention of the Congress. The President of the Congress signalised the importance of the question by placing it in the very forefront of his remarks, and though he satisfied himself with criticising only "some of the recommendations of the Currency Commission," he hit the nail on the head by stating that the Government policy in the matter was in a line with "the acts of the East India Company" and was marked with the "one common characteristic, namely, a desire to benefit England at the expense of India." Mr. Birla, on the other hand, dwelt more explicitly on the evils of the 18d. ratio in his opening address and condemned the ratio as well as the ubiquitous gold bullion standard in a telling speech when proposing a resolution on the subject. The resolution, indeed, deals fully and thoroughly with the recommendations of the Currency Commission and gives a complete and an emphatic expression to the people's point of view on the subject. We wish, indeed, that the Indian National Congress had adopted it, as its leaders who were so inclined had already many months at their disposal to study the report and the appendices and the Government Bill had been before the public since the last session of the Assembly. It is tragic, indeed, to note that while Mahatma Gandhi—who is certainly new to the subject—already recognises the importance of dealing with the subject in the Congress, in spite of his genuine spirit of Non-Co-operation with all Government bodies, other apathetic leaders—who are clearly half-hearted non-co-operators—took it into their head to keep the matter out of the scope of the Congress. The public will, therefore, be doubly grateful to the Calcutta Congress—which can claim to speak on behalf of the united business men and bankers of this country and which was attended by the most influential merchants and industrialists from all parts of the country—for presenting the popular view on this topic in a masterly manner. Not only is the 18d. ratio condemned as being seriously detrimental to the interests of Indian agriculture and industry but the fixing of the rupee at 16d.—or as Sir Basil loves to put it at 7.53 grains of gold—is clearly urged. But the gold bullion standard is also clearly pronounced to be in reality a gold exchange standard in disguise and therefore "a retrograde step from the policy recommended by the Fowler Committee and accepted by Her Majesty's Government." The Congress has also categorically demanded the immediate introduction of a gold standard with a gold currency, as the present gold resources of the country are sufficient for the purpose. And in view of the rumoured heavy sales of silver by the Secretary of State, the Congress has done well to deprecate the policy of such sales, as these would, by further reducing the price of silver, seriously affect the staying power of the ryots who invest the bulk of their slender fortunes in silver ornaments. We hope the wavering and halting members of the Legislative Assembly will now make up their minds on the lines so authoritatively suggested by this Congress and the popular members of all parties will give a battle royal to the Government on this most vital question.

The other important subject touched by the President even more fully was that of the Indian Mercantile Marine and especially that of reserving the coastal trade for Indian shipping. He has, indeed, shown great concern at the Government's studied silence regarding the recommendations of its own Committee in the matter and has severely handled the negative reply recently given by Earl Winterton in the House of Commons. Sir Dinshaw Petit has given such a telling reply to the Under Secretary of State—who may well profit by it as he is now touring in India—that we cannot resist the temptation of quoting some of his cogent arguments in the matter. After stating that the noble Earl's answer only confirms the opinion of thoughtful Indians that "the foreigner is allowed an economic domination and exploitation of this country, to the continued detriment of the larger economic life of the nation", he says:

"Is there any important maritime country in the world except India which has not helped the development of its national shipping in one form or another? Did not the Japanese representatives themselves recognise before the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee that the reservation of their Coasting Trade considerably helped the development of Japanese Shipping in the early stage of its growth? Have not the American Delegates to the International Shipping Conferences freely admitted that the reservation of Coasting Trade of their country was one of the most important factors in the growth of their own Mercantile Marine? Will not England herself admit—England which is now opposed to the reservation of the Coasting Trade-that her own Navigation Laws which were in force almost for a century considerably strengthened the development of British Shipping? And in spite of the opposition of England did not the British shipowners carrying on the Coasting Trade of England ask last year for the reservation of their Coasting Trade to British Shipping alone, whereas as a matter of fact 99 per cent. of the Coasting Trade of England is carried in English bottoms?"

Thus has the President given an excellent lead on this important question. And now that the Federation of All-India Chambers has been established we hope these and other questions covered by the resolutions of the Congress will be continuously kept before the attention of the Government and the people alike, and that the just demands of all industrial and commercial classes, which have been neglected in the past, will be more quickly and amply fulfilled in the future.

SHRADHANANDA MEMORIAL.

We heartily associate ourselves with the movement for having a fitting memorial to Swami Shradhananda and collecting a sum of rupees ten lacs for that purpose. If he fought valiantly for the rights and the privileges of the Hindus, he was also in his own way an exponent of Hindu-Muslim unity. He was great in his life but he was even greater in his death; and any hesitation that we may have had in advocating a memorial for so distinguished a countryman of ours is now dissolved on seeing that Mahatma Gandhi has joined Pandit Malaviyaji in appealing at a recent meeting held in Calcutta for funds for this memorial. The Gurukul at Hardwar reared by the Swami with herculean labours, and with indefatigable patience will remain his enduring monument for many years to come. But it is felt that the twin causes of untouchables and Shudhi with which he was so conspicuously associated in his last years must be strengthened with a fund that has now been started to keep his memory alive. The amelioration of the condition of our five crore Pariahs is dear to the hearts of all, though very little is yet being done in the matter, and the Swami was inspired to devote himself more thoroughly to this cause, as even the Congress could not take many practical and systematic steps. The other object of Shudhi is, indeed, more controversial. We regret to see that while some Hindus have foolishly talked of planting the Hindu flag on every mosque and of unearthing a conspiracy with regard to the Swami's death before evidence has yet gathered on the subject, some fanatical Musalmans have begun openly to lionise the murderer as a Ghazi and some wild utterances have been made at the Tabligh Conference about converting Hindus on a large scale and establishing a Muslim Raj in the country. Both Suddhi and Tabligh are legitimate movements and no right-thinking individual can object to them provided they are conducted in the genuine missionary spirit of serving the cause of Truth, as devout exponents of various religions understand it. We earnestly wish that the money being collected in memory of a Swami who died in extending his hospitality to a Musalman, will not be spent on conducting his great work in any unnecessarily acrimonious manner and that a greater emphasis will be placed on the sacred cause of the untouchables which was so dear to his heart.

MAKE ANOTHER EFFORT.

The forces of broad-minded nationalism and those of narrow communalism must have been tugging at Mr. Jinnah and trying to pull him in opposite directions when he introduced in a stimulating speech the long resolution at the Muslim League session which categorically demands the acquisition and guaranteed security of certain "basic and funddamental principles" to the Muslim community. Nationalism impelled him to declare that the Lucknow Pact was "the finest temporary solution of the difficulties" in coming to a settlement with the Hindus. Communal bias induced him to affirm that "nationalism could not be created by having mixed electorates." Mr. Jinnah hastened to go to Canada for a justification of separate electorates. It may be that the insistence upon their existence by the French Canadians has not proved an obstacle in the development of representative government there; but we are sure the fleeting acquaintance that Mr. Jinnah may have recently made with present-day political conditions in Canada must have convinced him that such development is not impeded and checked, because there is no third party in that country in autocratic possession of public finance and of most of the higher administrative posts. Government is not an extraneous agency to the Canadians, and they know that they cannot afford to quarrel beyond a certain limit.

Mr. Jinnah regretted that no "concrete proposals" had been made by any responsible Congressman or Hindu leader in regard to the future of the Muslim community. In view of the nature of the concrete proposal regarding effective representation the Muslim League makes, it would appear almost hopeless for any responsible Congressman and much more hopeless for a Hindu communalist to make counter-proposals which Muslim communalists would care to look at. But, as Mr. Jinnah suggests, it is absolutely necessary for representatives of the Congress and of the Muslim League again to meet and have a full and frank discussion. For, if they meet together with a determination to bring about an amicable agreement in the nature of a working understanding, they are bound to succeed as they did at Lucknow. Pacts are very useful things, in their having the great advantage of being always liable to revision and in representing for a stipulated length of time the deliberate conclusions for achieving unity between the two great communities. Why not make another effort and agreed to a new Pact?

NOTES OF THE DAY.

The Politics of Dollardom.

American capitalism is friendly to the Conservative Party headed by General Diaz in Nicaragua because the General is favourably inclined to the idea of receiving the "co-operation" of American finance in building up Nicaraguan industries. The Liberal forces under Senor Sarcasa who ousted the Government of General Diaz from power early this month claim that they represent the opinion of the masses in Nicaragua who have their doubts as to the nature of American "help." The Liberal Government in power has enough military backing to rout the armed forces of General Diaz and the presence of the American admiral, Latimer, who is in Nicaragua with his marines ostensibly to protect American lives and property is looked upon by the democrats in the country as an incentive to General Diaz to hold out longer. Senator Borah wonders whether the politics of dollardom in America wishes the United States to be embroiled in a war with Mexico owing to this interference in the affairs of Nicaragua. But the likelihood is that Mexico has too many internal worries of her own to show fight however much she may wish to assist the Liberal element in Nicaragua, and the penetration of American capitalism in this small State will thus go on practically unchecked.

Squeezing out the Indian.

The Indians in South and East Africa will be considerably heartened in their hard struggle against their iniquitous treatment by the White populations by the resolution of the Gauhati Congress urging that the British Government must give immediate consideration to the position of the overseas Indians. As the election manifesto of Lord Delamere indicates, the latest White move in the deliberate process of squeezing the Indians out of Africa and establishing unchallenged White supremacy over her coloured races is to form a Federated Union of all the British Possessions in Africa. This will be a sort of political trade union for the Whites whose joint activity will "exterminate" the Indian, and reduce the Native to abject economic serfdom. As a writer in the "New Statesman" points out, the system of administration "dear to colonial theorists" is one in which the Indian has no place, for under it there is "martial law, a large and expensive garrison and a firm strong hand." Then the Natives "nervous at the incessant encroachments on grazing lands" submit at last and the Whites settle down to exploitation.

The Punjab Ministry.

Sir Malcolm Hailey has satisfied the rival claims of Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs at the cost of the tax-payer by deciding to appoint three instead of two Ministers as at present. The Muslims, who form the largest majority in the province, will thus have in the Government an Executive Councillor and a Minister and they have no ground for complaint. The Sikhs have also a representative of their own in the Ministry and the re-appointment of Sirdar Jogendra Singh will meet with general approval. But the most gratifying appointment is that of Mr. Manoharlal who replaces the present unpopular Hindu Minister. Mr. Manoharlal is an Independent holding progressive views and he will, we have no doubt, revive the tradition of Lala Harkishenlal in the Punjab Ministry. For the rest, the constitution of the new Ministry will, we trust, bring home to the tax-payer the danger of viewing everything through the spectacles of communalism and we hope his representatives in the Council will see that the burden on him is lightened by reducing the salaries of the new Ministers.

Madras Non-Brahmins.

The proceedings of the Madras Non-Brahmin Conference show that the Non-Brahmins have partially learnt the lesson of the local elections. They show an inclination to return to constructive work among the masses rather than to political manoeuvres and to "communal justice" rather than communal vindictiveness. It was even seriously discussed in the subjects committee whether or not the non-Brahmins should join the Congress in a body, though the decision was for the time being postponed. The very first resolution taken up for general discussion was in favour of khaddar. The President, Sir A. P. Patro, observed: "The message of the Saint of Sabarmati was a practical programme. The evidence before the Agricultural Commission also recognised the necessity for a subsidiary occupation and the spread and use of khaddar had, therefore, become one of the economic problems which they should tackle." The resolution was unanimously passed and was followed by others on the complete removal of untouchability, the drink evil, and several others which were also passed by the Congress. It is up to Congressmen in Madras to encourage this tendency to fall in a line with the Congress and work the constructive programme intensively both inside and outside the Councils in co-operation with the non-Brahmins. The President proclaimed that the general principles for which the Congress stood were also the principles of the non-Brahmin Confederation, that "the creed of the party keeps an open door for all persons irrespective of class or creed" and that it "does not exclude any community or caste." Why not drop then the illogical and spiteful-looking name "Non-Brahmin" and admit into the party those Brahmins who do not believe in caste privilege?

Playing The Game.

Racial snobbishness on the part of the Europeans for which Calcutta is unfortunately so notorious seems to have influenced the conduct of the Calcutta Cricket Club when they did not care to invite the Indian players who participated in the second official "test" match to the dinner given by the Club to the M. C. C. To invite the Indian players to Calcutta and, then, to inflict upon them an insult, is, to put it most mildly, hardly playing the game. Racial acerbities ought to disappear much more easily at least in the domain of sport, but there is a type of sporting mentality amongst Englishmen in the East which is evidently unwilling to see that they do disappear. A Maharajah's presence, by the way, is tolerated in the social amenities following sporting events, but preservation of Imperial dignity demands that other classes of Indians must be tabooed.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION IN BOMBAY.

PRINCIPLES OF WORK AND RECRUITMENNT

An interesting feature of the annual budget at the sessions of the local Legislative Council is the item in reference to Law and Justice, which proves to be the battle-ground of interesting and anxious debate and provides ample scope for thrust and parry and even repartee from benches on both sides of the House. The administration of the police, their work and their worth, come under the review of the House and it is in the fitness of things that suggestions on the organisation and powers of the police Force should be heard and discussed in all their bearings at the near approach of the Council meetings.

Peculiar Position.

Any work in India must be prefaced by the remark that in this country the police occupy a position peculiar and even different from the police in other countries of the world. The Indian policeman is trained and educated in the belief that his job is not merely to track down crime in its most hidden lairs and to maintain law and order, but something much more than that. He belongs to a second line of defence the first line being the regular army—surrounding the citadel of the bureaucracy and therefore its most obedient footstool in maintaining the prestige and power of a foreign Government upon a subject people—to put it in a nutshell. Government by the bureaucracy in its extended and real meaning means Government by the C.I.D.—In London and other metropolitan cities of the world the police are a unit in the scheme of Government concerning themselves only with the detection of crime, independent of the political system, knowing little and caring less for the political squabbles of the hour, and certainly not the obedient and serviceable henchmen of any clique or cabal, ruling in opposition to the wishes of the people.

A Popular Fallacy.

The man in the street is inclined to believe that the Criminal Investigation Department deals with crime and criminals and keeps in its hands the threads of the various and wide ramifications of the underworld of crime. This is a popular fallacy. The C. I. D. is a misnomer. Much of its work is of a political nature and the Deputy Commissioner C. I. D. is more of a political officer than a real criminal expert which he ought to be—justifiable, of course, from the bureaucratic standpoint which according to its own unwritten law, regards politics as a crime, and every politician as a suspect.

The Black List.

Looking at the secret black list of the C. I. D. office for the last decade or two, one would be astonished to find men of eminence figuring in its records, labelled, numbered, ticketed and docketed. Speeches and writings of political workers, their movements and their friendships come under the review of the C. I. D., which keeps itself busy indexing and filing and pigeonholing the information for future guidance and reference.

If the above description of its activities be correct to any extent, it will be realised that the out-turn of its work being largely political, the C. I. D. is really a branch of the political department of the Secretariat, and to a large extent, its executive. This is interesting and important from the view-point of the budget; for, when the people's Councils are asked to vote sums for the upkeep of the police, the underlying belief is that the money is to be spent upon the investigation of crime in its true sense and not for the suppression of political activities, which are quite foreign to the main purpose and work of the police, the Criminal Investigation Department is virtually the ante-chamber of the Political Department and the proper source of the funds for its upkeep should arise from the "secret" money which is at the disposal of every local Government. The application of the moneys earmarked for the police department to political work is wrong and wasteful depriving the department of a large sum of money and handicapping its activities in the investigation of crimes which is the "raison d'etre" of its existence.

(To be continued.)

Men and ... a.

The "Pioneer" ... the rumours of ... asible retirement ... Its London correspondent ... habad Journal that the ... mature but it is inconceivable. ... a.

What will ... The "Pioneer" sees ... mething dreadful approaching ... the "shadow of the ... on beginning to show ... "Pioneer's" opinion, ... m shadows are about, ... and remarkable" personage ... kenhead is of "no mean ... n."

But the ... er" on Lord Birkenhead's ... he India Office is not ... If he does "abandon ... says the paper, his successor ... an of no uncertain calibre. ...

In other ... er" to Lord Birkenhead ... lly go? Oh, well, ... But I hope the ... ou".

But will ... politics for journalists ... our says he may do ... public, we are told, ... both in England and ... Lord Beaverbrook ... is like rice pudding". ...

Now that ... deed, and we can ... keep ing his India ... onal trips to sun ... on the writing ... atch of famous cr ...

The India ... an all-absorbing ... pu tise for his ... at Funchal or ... ay resort. ...

As to cabin ... ey out of journali ... not like it, but his ... will not listen to his scolding. He may as well put it in his pipe and smoke it.

* * *

Saturday was the day of Great Expectations and now to a number of the anxious expectants it is only a case of hope deferred. The Honours List has forgotten them, teaching them the need for patience and further obeisance at shrines worship at which alone can bring them into the Promised Land.

* * *

But it is no good, being a mere Bahadur. The thing is becoming common and therefore cheap. An observer of the doings of the Liberal Federation at Akola informs us that he met so many Rai and Rao Bahadurs there, he wondered whether Liberalism had room for ordinary men.

* * *

Ah, those were great days at Akola, says our informant. The Liberals were all sweet reasonableness. Nothing said, mind you, which will offend the 'Sarkar.' And the gathering was so select.

* * *

But our informant says the Federation was like a Debt Redemption Society. Every year it meets and the members faithfully discharge the debt they owe each other of seeking mutual comfort by indulging in orations of generous length about how Liberalism is the "golden mean" of political progress.

* * *

But we understand that in an unguarded moment a Liberal stalwart let fall the remark, "The trouble about the Liberal Party is that it is not yet dead, and does not know how to live." A sad prospect, is it not?

* * *

Bombay awaits with great curiosity the publication of the Back Bay Muddle report. We shall not anticipate what it is going to be—idle speculation is not our "forte"—and applying the gift of prophecy to sublunary things is a fatal habit—so we shall practise the difficult virtue of patience and just wait and see—whether it winds up as a mere "tamasha" like other committees whose findings cumber our book-shelf.

* * *

The Bombay Branch of the European Association are going to have their annual dinner shortly when Sir Leslie Wilson will be the guest of honour. Mr. Blunt will be the mouth-piece of the Bombay Europeans, that is to say, he is going to be their official spokesman at the dinner.

* * *

The local wags want to know whether Mr. Blunt will rattle the sabre like his cousin at Calcutta. Well, no; we don't think so. Swashbucklers are not much in evidence on this side of India and Mr. Blunt is not the sort to have his vision blurred by wearing the spectacles of Mr. Langford James. A bird whispers that he is likely to pour oil on troubled waters.

* * *

"They gave me a bad shilling at that shop!"

"Why don't you go back and complain about it?"

"I daren't. It was a change from a bad half-crown.

COUNCIL OF STATE SESSIONS.

DELHI, Jan. 2.

The Council of State will meet for its Winter Session in the Council Chamber at Raisina at 11 a.m. on February 8, and will continue till the 16th. Three days 9th, 14th, and 16th February have been fixed by the Viceroy, under Rule 6 of the Indian Legislative Rules, for non-official business. The first day and the 10th and the 15th February will be devoted to official work.—Free Press.

FOX INVITING CRANE TO DINNER

CURRENCY COMMISSION'S REPORT DENOUNCED.

FARCE OF INDIAN REPRESENTATION.

INDIAN COMMERCIAL CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS.

At the meeting of the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress held at Calcutta on Saturday a resolution was passed demanding the immediate appointment of a Commission consisting of a majority of Indians with an Indian as Chairman to investigate the present position of India Banking generally and to suggest measures for further development.

Mr. Birla moved the resolution about currency which denounced the 18d. ratio as ruinous to Indian industry and agriculture and the present currency system as injurious to the interests of the country. The resolution declares that the proposed gold bullion exchange standard is merely gold exchange standard in another name and is a retrogadestep. It protests against the policy of continued deflation, and views with alarm the sale of silver from the curren reserve and the decline in the price of that metal.

Mr. B. F. Madon, in seconding the resolution, spoke of the "disaster that would befall the country if in a bad year resources of India were depleted to maintain exchange.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakordas in supporting the motion made out an able case for the 1/4 ratio, and added that the position taken up by the Indian Chamber regarding 1/4 ratio would be found to be in the best interests of India.

The Currency resolution, on being put to the vote, was carried.

On the motion of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, the Congress adopted the draft constitution of the proposed Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce.

Mr. S. N. Haji proposing the Shipping resolution spoke of the dangerous autocracy of such foreign interests like the P. and O. and the British India and pleaded for Coastal reservation.

MR. HAJI ON COASTAL RESERVATION.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

Attendance was thin when the Industrial and Commercial Congress met at 2-30 to conclude the business of the session. Mr. S. N. Haji, M.L.A., moved: (a) "This Congress while fully deprecating the glaring omission in the report of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee even to consider the position of shipping in overseas or international trade, and being keenly aware of its other limitations, recognises its sympathetic tone towards the development of national shipping and generally welcomed its main recommendations: (1) establishment of a training ship for the purpose of nautical training, (2) to preserve the coasting trade of India to vessels owned and controlled by Indians, (3) to start and develop the shipbuilding industry in this country by liberal help from the State.

(b) This Congress has noted with anxiety the change from extreme apathy to direct hostility in the attitude of the Government of India towards the development of Indian shipping and shipping industries, as has been indicated in the speech which the Hon'ble Sir Charles Innes delivered in the Legislative Assembly last March, and once again records its emphatic protest against the inexplicable delay on the part of the Government of India in considering fully the report of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee submitted to them nearly three years ago, and yet expresses the hope that the Government of India will even now realise their duty towards this national key industry and take effective steps to start its development by carrying out all the recommendations of the Committee at a very early date.

(c) This congress while welcoming decision of the Govt. of India on the recommendation of the Legislative Assembly to establish a trainingship in Indian waters, strongly endorses the note of warning recently sounded in this connection by the Chairman of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company that unless the Govt. of India make obligatory by statute as recommended by the Mercantile Marine Committee in their report, onships plying on the coast to recruit at least 50 per cent of their officers from those who obtain necessary certificate of competency after undergoing training, the trainingship scheme is bound to fail (d) this Congress welcomes the growing interest of the people in the development of Indian shipping and notes the pleasure the the neressing number of Indian Steamers and the development comparatively small ports on Western coast of India, and while feeling grateful to Indian members of the Legislative Assembly for strenuous efforts to introduce bills for reservation of coasting trade of India to Indian shipping, and abolition of the system of deferred rebates, unhesitatingly accords to these measures their strongest support (e) this Congress strongly objects to "deferred rebates system" and calls upon the Govt. to take immediate steps to abolish the same without further delay.—

MR. HAJI ON COSTAL RESERVATION.

Mr. Haji said the history of all mercantile shipping countries showed that the State had helped their establishment. In India no such help had been rendered by State. The British India Company and P. and O. Company were determined as was shown by Lord Inchcape's recent speech to thwart any other concern whether British or Indian to come into the field. Not only were they successful in thus but the British India company succeeded in dictating Government of India its own terms raising by 50 per cent the contract rates for carrying mails. National shipping could be promoted by the reservation of coastal traffic only and when national shipping developed these could supplement transport in the country and would cater to the best interests of the Indian trader. They knew how at present Indian business suffered because shipping banking and insurance were controlled by foreign concerns. Their difficulties were particularly felt in Calcutta. He calculated that roughly 50 to 60 crores of rupees were involved in this question. A good proportion of this should come to Indian companies. The Government of India did not help them to-day so that this fifty to sixty crores mostly went to Great Britain. They must persist in agitating for the assertion of Indians' rigts (applause) Mr. Adamji Haji Dawood of Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce seconded the resolution.

Mr. Mavji Govindji also made a spirited speech in support of the resolution.—A. P.

FARCE OF INDIAN REPRESENTATION.

SIR L. SAMALDAS ON BROKEN PLEDGE.

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas moved: This Congress emphatically is of opinion that India should be represented at all International and Imperial conferences by Indians only, and strongly condemns the policy of appointing non-Indians to be her representatives at any such conferences, and urges that the nomination of such representatives elected by the Legislative Assembly, and nomination of representatives to the International Labour Conference, Imperial Economic Conference and like conferences should be from a panel of representatives elected by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, and further urges that the High Commissioner for India should be placed in the same position as the High Commissioners of different Self Governing colonies with regard to representating their respective Governments at International and Imperial conferences."

Sir Lalubhai said this resolution put forward a modest demand and would not have been necessary, if the Government of the country had been self governing The promise given by Sir Muhamed Shafi on behalf of the Government of India had not been made good. Officials of the League of Nations whom he met recognized that India was in a difficult position. India could provide most competent leaders of Indian Delegation. Mahatma Gandhi could ably represent India at any world body which had before it the ideal of peace and goodwill. As for administrators, had not India produced men like Lord Sinha?

Mr. S. N. Haji while admitting that in theory the Government of India as constituted to-day had to be represented by one belonging to the Executive Government, said that even in spite of this restriction, proper selection could be made. Their grievance was greater in respect of International Labour Organization and they must expose the machinations by which the Government of India prostituted the Treaty of Versailles in the interest of non-Indian organizations. A country could be represented by its nationals only, and he hoped they would not agree to the suggestion that Indian Chambers and European Chambers should alternatively select Employers' representative. The resolution was put and carried.—A. P.

TEXT OF THE RESOLUTION.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.

The following is the text of the resolution on the currency and exchange moved by Mr. G. D. Birla at to-day's sitting of the Industrial and Commercial Congress.

(a) This Congress has read with amazement and regret that portion of the Report of the Royal Commission on Currency and Finance recommending the 18d. gold ratio (5.47 grains of gold) in defiance of practically unanimous Indian opinion in

(Continued on next Page).

CHURCH SET ON FIRE.

SISTERS LEAVE CONVENT.

ANTI-FOREIGN OUTBURSST IN CHINA.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

Hankow.—The Catholic priests who have arrived here from the outlying stations in the provinces say that a number of anti-foreign and anti-Christian incidents occurred recently. They give as examples a mob driving out the priests of the Catholic Mission at Yangshinshan, and setting fire to the church.

Church and houses at Hussepeh were set on fire, and the Bishop ordered all priests and nuns in the outlying districts to go to Hankow. All sisters have evacuated the convent at Shinshinkai, outside the Japanese concession at Hankow, owing to the interference from soldiers and Chinese priests. Soldiers are picketing the concession at Kiukiang and are not allowing ingress or egress.

H. M. S. "Wyvern" is standing by.—Reuter.

BRITISH MEMORANDUM ON CHINA.

NATIONALIST GOVT.'S OPINION.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Hankow.—The first official expression of the opinion of the Nationalist Government with regard to the British memorandum on China is contained in a note cabled to Mr. Kellogg by Eugene Chen, Cantonese Foreign Minister. After stating that the Canton Government has learned that the United States Government intends to agree to the British proposal for the immediate enforcement of the so-called surtaxes and payment of the proceeds to local authorities, the note declares that the real meaning of the proposal is that two thirds of the revenue would go to the political enemies of Canton. The view expressed in the British declaration cloaks a policy, dangerous to the speedy advancement of Chinese nationalism; but the Nationalists are strong enough to meet this danger.—Reuter.

ITALY PREPARED TO CO-OPERATE.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

The Italian Government has replied to the British memorandum on China. It is understood that it expresses willingness to acquiesce in the British proposals, provided that unanimity is achieved among other Powers concerned.—Reuter.

CHINA'S NATIONALIST CAPITAL.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Hankow.—The Nationalist Government has issued a mandate consolidating the cities of Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang into a great city to be known as Wuhan which will be the Nationalist capital and will be governed by a Commission of nine.—Reuter.

ANTI-FOREIGN STRIKE AT KIUKIANG.

SITUATION SERIOUS.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

Shanghai.—A serious situation has arisen at Kiukiang where an anti-foreign strike has been declared and efforts are being made to starve out the foreigners living in the concession into which very little food is finding way. Supplies are, however, being sent from Hankow and six foreign gun boats are standing by.—Reuter.

NEW TAX ON HANKOW IMPORTS.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

Hankow.—The Commissioner of Foreign Affairs has notified the Consuls that the following tax will come into effect from 1st January: Tax of two and a half per cent on ordinary goods and five per cent on luxuries will be levied on all goods entering the port.—Reuter.

BAN ON DANCING REMOVED.

MOURNING IN JAPAN OVER.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Tokio.—The places of entertainment closed since the Emperor's death have reopened. The ban on public dancing and music has been removed. It is announced that amnesty affecting 50,000 prisoners will be proclaimed shortly in honour of the succession of the New Emperor.—Reuter's Special Service.

SEQUEL TO EARTHQUAKE HAVOC.

MARTIAL LAW DECLARED IN MAXICALI

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Calexico.—The Government of Lower California has declared martial-law in Maxicali.

There have been many outbreakes of fire, and broken water mains hampered those who were fighting the flames. The earthquake shocks were felt at points 150 miles away. No loss of life has been reported.—Reuter.

THE NEW MINISTER ON HIS PROGRAMME.

HOPES FOR A GUJARAT UNIVERSITY.

MR. HARILAL DESAI INTERVIEWED.

The appointment of Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai as Minister for Education in preference to Dr. Paranjapye the senior wrangler and member for the University has quite naturally evoked considerable interest in educational and political circles in the presidency, as regards the policy the Dewan Bahadur would adopt as Minister of Education. Interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle" Dewan Bahadur Desai who arrived in Bombay on Sunday morning said that his main desire as regards education was to be non-communal and non-territorial. He apprehended that with the depleted finances of the presidency it may not be possible for him to take long strides and or to launch new and expensive schemes but it was his earnest desire to look to efficiency in the course of education as well as in the administration of both the departments of education and Medical Relief Committee to his charge.

"I can hardly say anything more at present," said the Dewan Bahadur, "until I get on hand the working of the department and experience the difficulties attendant upon the introduction or execution of pending questions."

GUJARAT UNIVERSITY.

Questioned as regards his attitude towards the establishment of a separate University for Gujerat,—which question according to an evening contemporary had been a deciding factor in the distribution of port folios—Mr. Desai said that he was generally in favour of having a separate University for Gujerat, and he added "one may hope that there may be one for Maharashtra also."

Asked as regards his relations with the Nationalists Council Party of which the new Minister is a member and over the first meeting of which (held on 16th ult.) he presided, Mr. Desai declined to make any statement.

Mr. Desai will assume charge of his office to-day.

HIS NEW TASK.

EDUCATION MINISTER'S AIMS.

AHMADABAD, Jan. 1.

The Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai, the new Minister of Education, is leaving for Bombay to-night by the Gujarat Mail. Mr. Manubhai Mancklal, the Agent of the Vivekanand Mills, gave a dinner party in his honour last evening, and the previous evening the Association of the Maskati Cloth Market invited him to a party, at which he said that he had accepted the offer of the Education portfolio with a view to serving the Presidency.

His first aim was to steer clear of communalism or territorialism. He referred to the financial difficulties of the Presidency and said that in spite of them it would be possible within the available resources to improve the efficiency of the administration, and he hoped to be able to contribute his humble mite towards that end with the co-operation of his colleagues in the Cabinet and the members of the Legislative Council.—A. P.

MR. COOK TO ORGANISE MINERS.

LONDON, Jan. 2

Mr. A. J. Cook has returned to London from Moscow. In an interview he declared that his policy for the New Year was to reorganise the miners' union with a view to making the eight-hour-day inoperative.—Reuter.

DEATH OF A PATNA JUDGE

PATNA, Jan. 1.

Mr. Justice Henry Frederick Edward Burton Foster, Additional Judge of the Patna High Court died to-day of heart failure. Mr. Foster had been down with pleurasy and his condition was not reported to be serious. Mr. Foster joined the Indian Civil Service in 1895. He was appointed as Additional Judge of the Patna High Court in 1924. His funeral will take place to-morrow.—A. P.

FUNERAL OF LATE MR. JUSTICE FOSTER.

PATNA, Jan. 2.

The funeral took place to-day of Mr. Justice Henry Frederick Edward Burton Foster, Additional Judge of the Patna High Court, who died here yesterday. The service was performed in the Roman Catholic Church, from where the coffin was taken in a procession to the cemetery, where the last rites were performed. Among those who attended the funeral were His Excellency the Governor, Hon'ble Mr. Hammond, Sir Dawson Miller, Chief Justice, Hon'ble Sir Syed Fakhruddin and the Judges of the High Court and a number of civil and judicial officers and members of the bar including Sir Ali Iman, Mr. Hasan Imam, Mr. Sultan Ahmad, Government Advocate, Mr. Manuk, Mr. P. K. Sen and Mr. Mazumdar.

KEEP HIS MEMORY GREEN,

CONTINUE SWAMIJI'S NOBLE WORK.

LEADERS' APPEAL TO RAISE 10 LAKHS.

A movement has been set afoot to commemorate the memory of late Swami Shraddhanand. An appeal, signed by Pandit Malaviya and other leaders, has been issued pointing out the need for a suitable memorial and intimating that the proposed All-India Memorial is to take the shape of a Fund which will ensure the continuance of his mission. A Trust has, therefore, been formed, and the Trustees appointed are some of the well-known Hindu publicmen of All-India fame. A Provisional Committee has been formed which has issued this appeal to receive money.

It is proposed to collect rupees ten lakhs, five lakhs of which is to be devoted to the uplift of the depressed classes, and the remaining five lakhs for the furtherance of the Shuddhi and Sangathan movements.

PROPOSED ALL-INDIA MEMORIAL.

DELHI, Jan. 1.

Under the signature of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Raja Narendra Nath, Lala Hansraj (Lahore) Badridas (Lahore), M. R. Jayakar, N. C. Kelkar, Dr. Moonje, Narainswami (U.P.) Ramdev (Gurukul-Kangri) Ghaneshyamdas Birla, Jairamdas Daulatram, Lala Lajpatrai, Dr. Keshavdev, Mr. Shastri (Delhi) and others the following appeal for the formation of an All-India Shraddhand Memorial Fund has been issued:—

The universal grief and indignation expressed at the murder of Swami Shradhanand by a Muslim assassin shows what a hild the great Swami had on the esteem and affection of his countrymen. He was an Arya Samaj leader, but his activities were meant for the benefit of humanity in general, and India in particular. His was a versatile genius, which expressed itself in numerous ways. He was a religious preacher, a social reformer an educationist, a nation-builder, a political leader, a publicist of great repute, and last, but not least, he was a friend and protector of the poor and lonely. Of late he was particularly engaged in the uplift of depressed classes and "Shuddhi" Under his control, several organisations were actively engaged in the work of amelioration of the depressed classes. He was President of the All-India Shuddhi Sabha. He claimed for himself and the Hindu community the same right of propaganda and conversion as is exercised by the other great religions of the world. In this line his work was defensive and not aggressive. He meant no offence to anybody, but he was the last man to forego any right or to give up a duty because of intimidation or coercion. The removal of such a man by the hand of an assassin is a national calamity. But to Hindus it has come like a bolt from the blue. The vowe it to themselves to continue his work, and keep his work and his memory green.

A TRUST FORMED.

A universal desire has been spontaneously expressed on all sides that an All-India memorial of the late Swami should take the shape of a fund which would ensure the continuance of his mission in an organised and systematic manner. After a great deal of deliberation and consultation, it has been decided that such a fund should be raised, and administered by a body of Trustees taken from the ranks of all sections of the Hindu community, irrespective of their creed, and locality. With that object a Trust has been formed, and it is proposed to get it registered. Among the trustees are some of the most eminent Hindu public men of All-India fame, belonging to all provinces, and all sections of the Hindu community. A Provisional Committee has been formed to issue this appeal to receive moneys, and to otherwise administer the trust. Pending the formal organisation of the Trust it is hoped that country would respond liberally to this appeal, and every Indian would show his appreciation of and gratitude to the deceased by contributing his mite to this fund. So far as the Hindu community is concerned the objects of the Fund are of paramount importance to them. But they are of no less importance to the nation at large, and even to the humanity in general. Untouchability is a crime against humanity, and a blot on the fair name of India. Its removal is absolutely necessary and has been recognised by the Indian National Congress as one of their national obligations necessary for the freedom of India. It is also necessary for the peace of the world that the freedom of religious belief expression and propaganda be vouchsafed to all mankind, without any let or hindrance, from any quarters in a manner not subversive of peace and goodwill. Thus we owe it to our community, the country and humanity at large, to do everything possible to abolish untouchability and bigotry, and thereby establish a reign of justice and fairplay all round. The objects of this trust being so noble and humane, it is expected that all sections of the Indian nation would respond to the call of the Trustees and make Trustees therefore venture to make this general appeal to all Indians to help them by liberal donations for the objects of the Trust. It is proposed to raise at least ten lakhs of rupees, half of which will be reserved for the uplift of the depressed classes, and other half will go to the promotion of 'Shudhi' and 'Sangathan' movements. All contributions should be paid into the different branches of the Punjab National Bank to the credit of Swami Shraddhanand Memorial Fund. Other remittances might be sent to Lala Lajpatrai, Diwan Niwas, Raisina, Delhi. All cheques should be crossed.—A. P.

SHRADHANAND MEMORIAL FUND.

AMRAOTI CITIZENS' RESOLVE.

AMRAOTI, Jan. 2.

Yesterday a photo of the late Swami Shradhananda was taken in procession through the principal streets of Amraoti and later a meeting was held at which prominent people spoke on the message of the life work of Swami Shradhananda. It was decided at the meeting to collect subscriptions for the Swami Shradhananda Memorial Fund.—Free Press.

BENARES TO PERPETUATE HIS MEMORY.

BENARES, Jan. 2.

The tenth day after the death of Swami Shradhananda was observed here yesterday with solemn commemoration. At night a public meeting was held in the Town Hall, when the Sudhi and Sangathan movements were supported.

Resolutions were passed by the meeting supporting the resolutions passed by the Hindu Maha Sabha at Gauhati to raise a permanent endowment fund to perpetuate the memory of Swami Shradhanands.—Free Press.

DIED A MARTYR'S DEATH.

MAHATMAJI'S APPEAL FOR SWAMI SRADDHANAND MEMORIAL FUND.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.

As a result of the appeal by Mr. Gandhi and Pandit Malaviya at a largely attended public meeting this eevening at Burrabazar about Rs. 50,000 were subscribed and promised, one Marwari alone subscribing Rs. 25,000. The meeting was held to collect funds for the Swami Shradhanand Memirial and was attended mostly by Marwaris and upcountry Hindus.

Mahatma Gandhi addressing the audience said that Swami Shradhanand's death was not that of an ordinary man. He lived like a hero and died a hero for the cause of Hindu religion. The Swami was immortal and they had assembled to perform "tarpan". There was a proposal to collect ten lakhs of rupees for the memorial fund, half of which would be spent for untouchability work and the other half for shudhi and sangathan movements. Pandit Malaviya also made a touching appeal for funds.—A. P.

B. P. C. C'S CONDOLENCE.

The Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has sent the following telegram to Prof: Indra, Delhi, son of the late Swami Shraddhanand on the 31st instant.

"The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee conveys its deep sense of loss at the sad and tragic death of your revered father Pray, accept our sincerest condolences."—A. P.

AT JUBULPUR.

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 31.

The Hindus of Jubbulpore, at a public meeting, condemned the dastardly assassination of Swami Shardhanand, and put on record the valuable services rendered by the Swami to the cause of [illegible] Free Press.

FOX INVITING CRANE TO DINNER.

(Continued from previous page.)

the country, and records its firm conviction that the proposed 18d. Ratio Bill, if accepted, be to the serious detriment of agriculture and industry, and will increase the burden of the agriculturists and drive him deeper into debt. This Congress further urges upon the Government that in the proposed legislation for reform of the currency system, the exchange value of rupees should be fixed at 7·53 grains of gold.

(b) This Congress reiterates the opinion of the third session of the Congress held in Delhi in February 1926 that the present system of currency is harmful to the interests of this country, and the present gold resources of the country being, in the opinion of this Congress, sufficient for the immediate introduction of an effective gold standard and gold currency the present system should be replaced by a gold standard and gold currency at the earliest practicable date. This Congress is further of opinion that the gold bullion standard recommended by the Royal Currency Commission and embodied in the currency bill introduced in the Assembly in last August is merely a gold exchange standard in another name, and a retrograde step from the policy recommended by the Fowler Committee and accepted by Her Majesty's Government.

(c) This Congress is of opinion that all reserves should be located entirely in India, that all future accretion to the reserve should be in the form of gold, and that the existing securities in reserves may be realised as recommended by the Currency Commission.

(d) This Congress lodges its emphatic protest against the policy of continued deflation for maintaining the exchange value of the rupee at 18d. as in endangers the establishment of an effective gold standard.

DANGER OF DECLINE IN SILVER PRICES.

(e) This Congress views with alarm the probability of the sale of silver from currency reserve and deprecates any policy which may necessitate such a sale. This Congress draws the attention of the Government to the serious decline in the price of silver during the last three months based on the apprehension of such a sale by the Government of India, and records its confirmed opinion that as the investments of masses in ornaments, etc., are to a large extent silver, any such sale will so reduce their resources as to seriously affect their staying power.

(f) This Congress is of opinion that the Council bills and purchases of sterling in India, either by the Government or by the currency authorities, should not in any year exceed the amount of home charges budgetted for that year in order not to impede a free inflow of gold into India and thus insure the building up of the gold resources of the currency system.

(g) This Congress disapproves of the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance which suggests the abolition of the normal legal obligation of the Government to convert on demand currency notes of the Government of India into their metallic equivalent. This Congress, moreover, redognises that under certain contingencies such provision might become necessary and, therefore, suggests that retaining the normal legal obligation provision may be made by law against an extraordinary emergency when with sanction of a specific resolution of the Assembly passed in that behalf, the legal obligation may be suspended for the time being to tide over the currency such as even a abnormal rise in the price of silver.—A. P.

MR. SIDHWA'S SUPPORT.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa (Karachi) supporting the resolution said that public opinion should be thoroughly created in this country in order to strengthen the hands of Indian members in the legislatures, and thereby compel Government not to put their bill into operation.

Mr. Mahomed Ismail (Southern India Hides Association) in further supporting the motion pointed out that by the high exchange people who benefitted were remitters of funds to foreign countries, the producers consumed only ten per cent of imports into India.

The President announced that there was a notice of amendment by Mr. Jadunath Roy (of the Bengal National Chamber) that there was no reason to oppose the Currency Commission's recommendation for one and six pence ratio. The President pointed out that he had no desire in the least to stifle opposition, but the amendment being a negative one, was out of order. At the same time the President allowed Mr. J. N. Roy to explain his views against the resolution and even vote against it.

MR. ROY'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. J. N. Roy thereupon opposed the resolution. He warned them that even Germany and France with their big resources could not prevent the fall of Mark and the Franc. Why, he asked, the lower purchasing power of the rupee? As Sir Sivaswamy Iyer had shown, the agriculturist was not only a producer but was also a consumer, and that in most cases they were consumers more than producers. 1/4 would thus adversely affect the agriculturist. He was opposed to the artificial help to industries. The policy of protection was there for that purpose.

Mr. Amirchand of Delhi, speaking on behalf of the importers, appealed the Congress to keep in view Sir Purshotamdas' statement that all interests would be kept in view. Whatever the rate of exchange the importers stood for stability, and they were already committed for months on the 1/6 basis. If the ratio was suddenly shifted to 1/4, importers would lose as heavily as in 1921. He pleaded that Government policy should be given another trial for a year and see whether Government maintain sufficient gold resources. If Government failed again then the time would come for some remedy.

SIR P. THAKOREDAS' SUPPORT.

Sir Purshotamdas was given an ovation as he rose to reply to the debate. Mr. Jadunath Roy had not unfortunately given them many reasons either for 1/6 or against 1/4. He did not know whether Mr. Roy has expressed the views of the Bengal National Chamber.

Mr. Roy: "No. It is my personal view."

Sir Purshotamdas: I hope this point will be noted, because the representatives of the Bengal National Chamber before the Currency Commission did not advocate 1/6. As for Mr. Amirchand he had given arguments which supported 1/4 rather than 1/6 (Hear, hear). Mr. Amirchand had spoken frankly, but he asked the importers whether the interests of the country were higher or that of one class of people. He did not suggest that the interest of the importers were not important. All issues must of course be weigd. He recalled that Sir Basil had stated in a Budget speech that exchange would be fixed at a ratio truly in the interests of India and not of this section or that. The speaker did not see why the importers should speculate and take the risk of exchange of shilling 1/8 or 1/16.

Sir Purshotamdas next replied some points in Sir Basil's Cawnpore speech. He quoted figures to show that, barring periods of 12 months to two years, the rupee had ruled about 1/4 gold, and, certainly, under 1/6 gold, but the Finance Member had been all along talking of sterling and not of gold figures.

The discussion was all along for gold, and not for sterling.

"If it had been any other I would have accused of deliberately misleading his hearers but Sir Basil is the Finance Member, and I will reserve that remark for another occasion." (Hear, hear) It was wrong to say that 1 rupee had broken loose from 1/4 since 1917. They must not confuse sterling with gold.

A SIGNIFICANT REMARK.

Sir Purshotamdas next drew attention to what he said was a significant remark of the "Financial News," of which Mr. Hilton Young was the Editor-in-Chief, which paper, replying to Mr. R. Hamilton's letter suggested that Government could after the passage of the Currency Bill reduce the land re

P. P. A.
Mr. W. P. Barton, Resident at Hyderabad who was made Knight Commander.

venue to the extent to which 1/6 would appreciate it. When this happened the sop of reduction of provincial contributions could turn out to be a chimera, for reduction in the land revenue if effected would make the provinces lose more than they would gain through the remission. The rate must be easily attainable and easily maintainable. When in 1920 the Indian Merchants' Chamber protested against Reverse Councils they were told they were a political body. Later on, Sir Malcolm Hailey had to be apologetic. To-day also the speaker found in some newspapers hitherto supporting 1/6 the suggestion that Government could have stabilized it at 1/4 gold on September 1924. This wisdom had dawned in the end. The speaker had no doubt that the position taken up by the Indian Chamber regarding 1/4 would be found to be in the best interest of India. He was surprised that a responsible member of Government should have told the Indian Chamber in Calcutta not to copy Bombay, but this attempt in dividing them had failed. (Hear, hear.)

Concluding Sir Purshotamdas said: "This 1/6 is an effort in the direction of taking India on to two shillings ratio—that is danger ahead. If we walk into the door opened for us we must tell Government that we understand this problem as well, and that we propose to look after ourselves." (Loud and prolonged applause).

CURRENCY RESOLUTION PASSED.

The Currency Resolution was then put to vote and passed by an overwhelming majority, only three dissenting.

Mr. R. H. Gandhi of the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce moved. "This Congress is of opinion that Legislation is urgently needed for the proper regulation, of life, fire marine and other insurance companies, working in India with a view to safeguarding the interests of policyholders and the general public.

Mr. Gandhi was supported by Mr. Khaitan. They emphasised that foreign insurance companies operating in India did not invest premiums in this country. Their properties were not in India, and policyholders and no means of recovering loss if a company closed. This free permission given to foreign insurance companies was proving most disastrous. Conditions were imposed which made it impossible for Indian companies to do business, for instance, in respect of the jute trade, such state of affairs could be permitted under British rule only both in the interest of policyholders and the indigenous enterprise. The present policy must be condemned.

The resolution passed.

Rai Bahadur Baldirnath Goenka of the Marwari Association Calcutta, moved and Mr. Amulyadhone Addy of the Bengal National Chamber supported the following resolution, which the mover said asked for elementry justice was passed this Congress wishes to impress on Government the equity of making provision for business losses when counting the incometax, and strongly recommends that it should be made permissible for assessees to carry forward losses for an adopted period of three years. A principle which is endorsed by the Taxation Enquiry Committee in paragraph 230 of their report.

Mr. H. D. Jasani of the Bombay Shroff Association and the Indian Merchants Chamber, also supported the above resolution before it was passed. They pointed out that the demand was supported by the European Community, also. The Income Tax Department, Mr. Jasani said, was becoming severer every day, and was squeezing out as much as possible.

PLEA FOR LIGHTENING TAXATION

Rai Bahadur A. C. Banerjee of the India Mining Federation moved:—"in view of the multifarious taxation on different heads, such as road, water, cess, health, etc., which are overburdening colleries in Jharia and Raneeganj fields, this Congress urges on Government to make a sifting enquiry into the matter with a view to find means to lighten the existing burden and fixing it at a lower percentage. Mr. Banerjee said they had already been addressed by Government and were told that they would favour amalgamation of various Boards which levied cesses, but in order that a reduction might bring about in respect of the total cess charged, they wanted a committee of enquiry.

Mr W. C. Banerjee the Bengal National Chamber counted various taxes which the coal industry was paying over and above those by other industries. In addition there were other paid political blackmailers who threatened to take away money from them. The resolution intended to rouse Government from its usual lethargy. The resolution was put and carried.

MATCH INDUSTRY.

Captain W. Petavel of the Match Manufacturer's Association moved:—

"(a) This Congress is of opinion that the Indian Match Industry fulfils all conditions laid down in paragraph 97 of the Indian Fis

P. P. A.
Mr. J. A. Kay, Managing Director of Messrs. Brady and Co., who has been Knighted.

Commission and therefore deserves to be protected (b) this Congress, therefore, urges that the present rates of the import duty on matches, splints and veneers, be maintained and that facilities be provided to make suitable indigenous woods easily available and that transport facilities be afforded to the industry (c) that this Congress recommend to the Government of India that in order to enable the Indian match industry to overcome its technical difficulties, and to be developed, legislation be undertaken by them to the effect that all trusts of foreign capitalists, establishing factories in India should pay an excise on their products, the amount of such excise being fixed at a figure calculated to prevent such trusts from strangling the Indian match industry with a view ultimately to monopolising the market and (d) that it be also enacted that the inclusion of a few Indian capitalists in such a trust should not be considered a plea for its exemption from operation of the above rule, such mixed trusts being entitled only to a reduction in amount of excise in proportion to the Indian capital thus employed. He said the uneconomic agricultural holding would no longer be a nightmare for rural India if India could develop industries as had been done in Belgium where the agricultural holdings were even smaller than in India, and the match industry held out prospect of adoption all over Indian as material, for its production was available over country.

Mr. R. H. Gandhi warned that the Swiss-American trust was worldwide, and that these trusts threatened their industries. Not only Government but the public must be fully roused to the realisation of the danger.

Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalji said though Government had appointed Directors of Industries and other administrative staff, they had never tried to find out what industries were possible. Here was the match industry which held out the prospect of considerable forest revenue. If the match industry prospered this industry would give employment to no less than four lakhs of people.

Mr. P. M. N. Mehta of the Glass Bangle Merchants' Association, Bombay, urged the doubling of duty to protect the Indian industry. They could be self-contained in matter of matches. The resolution was put and passed.

DUTY ON SKINS AND HIDES.

Mr. Mohamed Ismail of South India Hides Skins' Association, Madras, moved:—"This Congress strongly urges Government not only to maintain the present export duty on

original figure of 15 per cent."

Mr. Ismail pointed out that this was the most important industry of the Madras Presidency, and that the Fiscal Commission had recommended its reduction without a higher duty having had a fair trial.

Mr. C. Gopala Menon pointed out that the tanning industry was passing through a great crisis. He was alarmed at the suggestion made by Sir Basil in Burma that he would abolish the duty at an early date. This would mean that tanners in this country would face the same situation as Bombay mills were facing at the hands of Japan in respect of cotton goods made from Cotton, exported from India.

COTTON EXCISE DUTY.

Sir Dinshaw Petit put from the chair the following resolution which was passed: "This Congress marks its appreciation of the abolition by the Government of India of the unfair Cotton Excise Duty removing a long-standing grievance of this country, and trusts Government will adopt suitable measures to enable this most important industry to maintain its ground against unfair foreign competition."

Rai Bahadur A. C. Banerjee moved: "Having regard to the observations in the Minority Report of the Tariff Board by Mr. Ginwala that "the examination of the question of the export of coal is still incomplete," and that it can no longer be undertaken as a piecemeal business and also that of the majority report to the effect that the duty alone is not sufficient to bring about the development of the coal trade of the country (which gave them ground to reject the claims of the trade to the duty on foreign competitors), this Congress urges on the Government of India to refer the question again to the Tariff Board this time with an enlarged scope of enquiry, comprising within it the question of a countervailing duty on the South African coal duty on all imported coals and oil fuels, competing in the coal market of the country."

Mr. Banerjee said Mr. Ginwala put such critical questions and cross questions that they thought he (Mr. Ginwalla) was opposed to it, but his minority report showed that Mr. Ginwalla was only anxious to get at the bottom of things.

Mr. N. Parikh seconded and the resolution was adopted.—A. P.

FREIGHTS AND FACILITIES.

Mr. Jivanji Haridas of the India

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bers of Commerce, Calcutta, moved and Mr. Addy supported the resolution urging Government to provide every facility for transport by rail of raw material to manufacturing centres and of finished products to ports of shipment, as is done in all industrial countries, and to reduce railway fares and freights to promote this end. The resolution was passed.

Mr. U. S. Chowdhury of the Indian Produce Association, Calcutta, and Mr. D. P. Khaitan next spoke on the resolution pressing for the re-introduction of the rights and facilities which were withdrawn by the East Indian Railway authorities in connection with the produce trade at Howrah in March 1922.

Mr. Khaitan said Government did not care a fig for Indian vested interests but was fully mindful of European vested interests, as was shown by their proposal to compensate a Company under a Howrah Bridge scheme. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Amritlal Oza of the Indian Mining Federation moved and Mr. Thakar supported the resolution, which the Congress passed deploring that ten per cent reduction in coal freights over long distance traffic falls short of the minimum requirements, urging reduction of at least 25 per cent of coal freight all over India. The resolution also protests at the callous attitude of the Railway Board in this respect, and also urges that reduction of 50 per cent be effected in the freight on soft coal to enable consumer suffering from want of fuels to use soft coal for domestic purposes.

Mr R. K. Sindhwa and Mr. C. Gopala Menon characterised the Railway Advisory Committees as farsical, in proposing and supporting the resolution urging wider representation to Indian mercantile community on the Railway Advisory Committees.

The resolution was passed.

Mr. Sindhwa moved and Mr. C. A. Buch of the Buyers' and Shippers' Chamber, Karachi, seconded the next resolution passed, which urges the survey of Karachi-Bombay Railway, and also to connect Karachi and Cawnpore directly. Mr. Buch said he was not sure whether the fact that the European merchants of Karachi also wanted this latter connection, did not show some underhand move against Indian interest.

The resolution recommending reconstruction of the Rates Advisory Committee and its replacement by a Rates Tribunal on English lines was moved by Mr. Rangaswami of the Indian Chamber, Calcutta, and

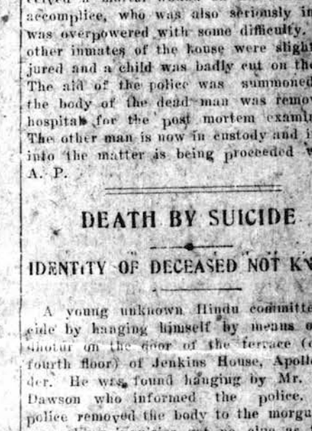
India Chamber of Commerce, and was adopted.

STORES PURCHASE.

Sir Dinshaw Petit next put from the chair six resolutions which were adopted without discussion. These recommended (1) reintroduction of the system of reweighment of coal consignments at destination to remedy pilferage, (2) early reduction of third class passenger fares about which comparative indifference had been shown by railway authorities, (3) adoption of active policy of encouraging water transport through provision of facilities for the working of coasting vessels, and shipping and landing of traffic for the coast at the major and minor ports in India, grant of concession in port dues and landing and shipping charges, and institution of an enquiry into the inland water communications with special reference to unfair railway competition as unanimously recommended by the Acworth Committee, (4) that with a view to give protection to the steel industry, all State Railways, and Government Departments should purchase Indian iron and steel to meet their requirements and that all company managed Railways, Municipalities, District Broads and other public bodies should do the same even at a prefe rential price as compared with the price of imported material, (5) that the Assembly's resolution regarding stores purchase be put into effect and tenders be invited in India in Indian currency and be opened in the presence of the tenderers and that stores purchase rules be amended as recommended by the Indian merchants Chamber, Bombay. The resolution also complains of frequent cases of higher tenders being accepted by London Stores Department on the plea of urgency and resultant waste of public money, and urges Government to impress on all indenting officers the necessity of preparing and despatching indents as early as possible, before the stores are actually required in India to enable purchases to be made as economically as possible and resolution (6) urges Government to especially reorganise all commercial departments, specially Port Trusts, Development, and Improvement Trusts, Imperial Bank, Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, Irrigation, Customs, Accounts and Income Tax.

The final resolution disposed of today was that moved by Mr. Buch and supported by Mr. Sidhwa, strongly recommending that the constitution of Port Trusts be so Indianised that the majority of the members therein should consist Indians elected by the commercial and other important bodies concerned. When the Congress rose it had disposed of 21 out of 32 resolutions.

To-morrow's concluding session will, therefore, be brief.—A. P.



P. A.
F. A. Y. G. Campbell received C.S.A. on the New Year's Day.

SIR S. HOARES PROGRESS,

DINNER WITH LORD LLOYD.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Alexandria.—The Airliner conveying Sir Samuel Hoare arrived at Abonkir at 4·37 in the afternoon according to the programme. The machine travelled at an average speed of 95 miles per hour and crossed the Mediterranean at the height of fifty feet and the desert at the height of 500 feet. Emmott, cinematographer has unfortunately been left behind at Malta. He missed the liner and his absence was not noticed until after the start. Sir S. Hoare will dine with Lord Lloyd to-night and resume his flight tomorrow.

In an interview Sir S. Hoare dwelt on the achievement of three commercial aeroplanes sometimes under the worst possible weather conditions in carrying out the programme. Sir S. Hoare's machine was a few minutes ahead of the scheduled time everywhere and an hour ahead at Benghazi. The Manager of the Imperial Airways is accompanying Sir S. Hoare to India.—Reuter.

PORTUGUESE WAR DEBT.

AGREEMENT WITH BRITAIN

LONDON, Jan. 1.

Mr. Churchill and the Portuguese Minister of Finance have signed an agreement on funding the Portuguese war debt to Britain. It provides for the settlement of debt in 62 annuities, Portugal having the right to redeem the debt by a single payment of five and half million sterling prior to December 31st 1927.—Reuter.

EWS.

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am rushed from his
room to grapple with the thieves but one
of them struck him with the sword,
causing a minor injury to his left leg. Other
male members of the family immediately
went to the rescue and a struggle ensued in
the course of which one of the burglars received a mortal wound on his head. His
accomplice, who was also seriously injured,
was overpowered with some difficulty. Three
other inmates of the house were slightly injured and a child was badly cut on the foot.
The aid of the police was summoned and
the body of the dead man was removed to
hospital for the post mortem examination.
The other man is now in custody and inquiry
into the matter is being proceeded with.—
A. P.

DEATH BY SUICIDE

IDENTITY OF DECEASED NOT KNOWN

A young unknown Hindu committed suicide by hanging himself by means of his shoutar on the door of the terrace (on the fourth floor) of Jenkins House, Apollo Bunder. He was found hanging by Mr. P. W. Dawson who informed the police. The police removed the body to the morgue, and on making inquiries got no clue as to the identity of the deceased.

An inquest was held on Sunday morning, at the Coroner's Court when the jury recorded a verdict of death by suicide.

YOUNG MEN'S BOHRA ASSOCIATION

A six-monthly Meeting of the Members of the Association was held at the Association Hall, lately with Mr. Amiruddin Shaikhbhoy Tayebjee in the Chair, when a resume of the work done during the half year, from June 1926 to November 1926, was presented.

During the period under review Rs. 217 have been donated by Friends and Sympathisers through the medium of Members towards our Scholarship Fund, and Rs. 26 per month have been promised by various Gentleman through different Members. The former amount has been taken over to the Scholarship Capital Account and the latter will be utilised in the distribution of Scholarships.

Different Members who were up to now rendering a financial assistance individually to deserving students have been good enough to continue such assistance through the medium of the Association and this amount totals to Rs. 45 per month, which is being distributed to various students at different places.

The Committee has decided to utilise the amounts at its disposal for granting of Scholarships to needy Students in the following proportion.—Seventy per cent of the total amount for granting Scholarships to Students studying for Higher Education i. e. above Matriculation or School-Leaving Standard, and thirty per cent to needy Students studying over the fifth Standard of English up to the Matriculation or the School-Leaving Standard.

This Resolution of the Committee does not, however, effect private contributions made towards a particular Student through the Associations, but in all cases applications are required to be received considered and sanctioned by the Committee, and this Resolution is in force for one year, up to September 1927.

During the period of six months 4 members, Joined the Association as ordinary members, one of whom tendered his resig-

The New Year's Parade in Calcutta was attended by the Viceroy and the Governor of Bengal. The imposing ceremony was witnessed by a huge crowd of spectators.—A. P.

The Proclamation Parade in Madras was held on the Island Ground before a large gathering of spectators. The Royal Garrison Artillery and the Lancashire Fusiliers with band and colours participated in the Parade. Brigadier-General F. B. Worgan, Officer Commanding [illegible]

MUSLIMS AND REFORMS.

PLEA FOR SEPARATE REPRESENTATION.

CONGRESS ATTITUDE NOT ASSURING.

MR. JINNAH'S APPEAL TO HINDU LEADERS.

The most important resolution passed by the All-India Muslim League related to the revision of the Government of India Act and the place of Muslims in the Scheme. Mr. Jinnah in moving it said that while the last elections showed that the Muslims wanted to work the Reforms for what they were worth, they asked that they should be mended and a definite advance of a democratic character must me made. He declared that the Congress point of view on the subject of the Mahomedan position was far from assuring; and he appealed to Hindu leaders to meet Muslims in a spirit of friendship and fellowship for formulating a common demand.

DELHI, Dec. 31.

At the all India Muslim League this afte noon come important business was transacted and the meeting was adjourned sine die.

The most important resolution of the session was moved by Mr. M. A. Jinnah and it runs as follows:—"That the All-India Muslim League has repeatedly defined its position with regard to the real advance in the future constitution of India in its sessions in 1924 and 1925 and reaffirms the resolutions passed at its session at Aligarh in December 1925 to the following effect namely that whereas the speedy attainment of full responsible government is one of the declared objects of the League and it is now generally felt and recognised that the conception of Swaraj should be translated into the realm of practical politics and whereas it is the declared policy of the British Government also to enable the people of India to take a decisive part in the moulding of their own destinies which is marked by the declaration of August 1917 and the enactment of 1919 which formed a definite epoch in the history of India a herald of time when India will possess full autonomy and will rank as an equal with the Dominions and with the United Kingdom itself as a member of the British Commonwealth, the All-India Muslim League is of opinion that the present constitution of India must be amended and urges that for this purpose the Government should undertake the revision of the Government of India Act 1919 and without any delay appoint a Royal Commission to formulate after due enquiry and investigation a scheme so as to place the Indian constitution on a sound and permanent basis with provisions for automatic progress to establish full responsible Government in India and thereby secure stability in government and willing co-operation of the people, provided however that for any scheme of future constitution of India the All-India Muslim League reaffirms and unequivocally declares that the following basic and fundamental principles must be secured and guaranteed namely, (1) All legislatures of the country and other elected bodies be constituted on the definite principles of an adequate and effective representation of the minorities in every province without reducing the majority in any province to a minority or even to an equality. (2) Representation of communal groups shall continue to be by means of separate electorates as at present provided that it shall be open to any community at any time to abandon its separate electorate in favour of a joint electorate any territorial redistribution that might at any time be necessary shall not in any way affect the Muslim majority in the Punjab, Bengal and North West Frontier Province. (4) Full religious liberty, that is, liberty of belief, worship, observances, propaganda, association and education shall be guaranteed to all communities. (5) No bill or resolution or any part thereof shall be passed in any legislature or in any other elected body if three-fourths of the members of any community in that particular body oppose such bill or resolution or part thereof on the ground that it would be injurious to the interests of that community or in the alternative such other method is devised as may be found feasible and practicable to deal with such case. The League hereby appoints a committee of the following gentlemen as the Central Committee in order to formulate a scheme so far as possible in consultation with a committee or committees that may be appointed by other political organisations and to report the same to the Council of the League for the consideration of the League and for submission to the Royal Commission when it is appointed. The League also appoints provincial committees with power to add to their number to prepare and define a scheme of future reforms to be submitted to the central committee for their consideration.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

The following are members of the Central Committee referred to in Mr. Jinnah's resolution:—(1) Mr. M. A. Jinnah, (2) Sir Abdur Rahim, (3) Mr. Abdul Aziz, (4) Sir Mohammad Shafi, (5) Sheikh Abdul Kadir (6) Maulvi Mohammad Yakub, (7) Sir Ali Imam, (8) Mahammad Hussain and (9) Sir Abdul Qaiyum. The Committee has the right to increase its number.

Dr. Kitchlew was appointed the next secretary and the headquarters of the League for the next year will be Delhi.

INTENT ON WORKING THE REFORMS.

Mr. Jinnah in moving the resolution made a long speech. He said the resolution laid down as the first proposition that the League desired that the Government of India Act 1919 must be amended and that a definite advance of a democratic character must be made. Mahomedans were not in agreement with any policy of non-co-operation with Government nor did they sanction the policy of obstruction or of making the reforms impossible. From the last elections it was clear that Muslims wished to work the Reforms for what they were worth. They were anxious to see that their future position in the country was thoroughly defined and secure. (Hear, hear).

A TEMPORARY SOLUTION.

Reverting to the Lucknow Pact he said that it was not made by their request. The initiative came from the National Congress although there were differences of opinion. But he thought that the pact was the finest temporary solution of the difficulties. He then referred to the Congress point of view on the subject of the Mahomedan position in the country and said it was far from assuring. No responsible Congressmen or Hindu leader had come forward with a concrete proposal with regard to the future of the Mahomedan community. Individual pronouncements were, however, made by one person or other but

nothing definite was forthcoming. There was no escaping away from the fact that communalism did exist in the country. By mere talk and sentiment it would not be removed. Nationalism could not be created by having mixed electorates. The history of Canada showed that separate electorate system did not prove an obstacle in the progress of representative Government. (Hear, hear). He earnestly appealed to the leaders of the Congress and the Hindu Mahasabha to accept the hand of friendship and fellowship of the Mahomedan community to meet and confer and exchange views in a real seriousness, to find out a solution. A resolution to the effect which he was moving to-day was sent in 1924 to the Secretaries of the Congress but no encouraging reply was received by the League. He appealed to Muslim and Hindu leaders to let the past be forgotten and the hatchet be burried and meet in a spirit of friendship and fellowship for formulating a common demand.

"We desire nothing else but justice and fairness (hear, hear) and I assure you that if we two communities can settle our differences it will be more than half the work for responsible Government won. But if unfortunately there is going to be a failure and it is our misfortune that we cannot come to a settlement the next course open to Mahomedans is that we must prepare our own case for plasing before the Royal Commission and fight the battle."

A SACRED PRINCIPLE.

If the Royal Commission did not satisfy the Mahomedans they would carry their struggle to the highest tribunal. They would maintain that principle which was sacred and was a matter of life and death to them must be secured. But he hoped that there was a brighter future for Muslims. He hoped that better minds amongst the Muslims and Hindus would realise that the only course for India was to work in friendship, harmony and co-operation. He hoped that India would rise to that nationhood for which they prayed. Loud and prolonged cheers.)

Dr. Kitchlew then addressing the meeting said that once the principle of the resolution was accepted by Hindus all mistrust amongst the two communities would disappear. On account of their numerical strength it was for the Hindus to rise to the occasion and by pleasing the Muslims win their hearts.

Sir Abdur Rahim said that it was impossible to imagine that the Muslim community of India should be satisfied with being relegated to a position of political insignificance under any Government. With regard to the question of electorate he said that principles which were applicable to conditions in England or ther western democraite Governments were not applicable to the peculiar condition in India. In some quarters it was stated that Mahomedans returned to the Council through separate electorates were less patriotic and nationalists in outlook. He instanced the case of Bengal and said that the fear was an erroneous one. Mahomedans in Councils were as earnest workers in the cause

of the political advancement of the country as anybody else. If representative Government was required in the country it was only essential that the separate electorates should be continued otherwise the legislature was no longer representative. A Government official exercised great influence on the progress of his community. If seventy million Mahomedans were denied a proper share of administration it was not possible for them to protect their interests and to advance their cause. Concluding the speaker emphasised that it was the unanimous desire of the community to have an adequate representation in the services and have their own separate electorate.

After three more speakers had addressed the meeting the resolution was put to vote and was carried amidst cheers.—A. P.

WANTED A SHIA LEAGUE

PLEA FOR WOMEN'S EDUCATION.

MR. ISPAHANI'S ADDRESS AT SHIA CONFERENCE

In the course of his presidential address at the 19th annual session of the All-India Shia Conference, held at Patna, the President Mr. Ispahani pleaded for the inauguration of a Shia League to look after the well-being of the community.

The next item of importance with which the entire Muslim world was concerned was the question of the Hedjaz. Its importance could hardly be exaggerated. All sections of the Muslim community should co-operate and combine in order to solve the problem. In the opinion of the President the best solution would be what Leopold II of Belgium resorted to in the colonisation of the Congo Free State of Africa.

In order to organise the Shia community the President observed that a census of the community was necessary. When battling for the existence they might be fully conscious of their forces. He further observed with regret that there was dearth of real workers in our community. No improvement and advancement was possible unless a society like the Servants of India Society was formed.

He eulogized the missionery services rendered to Islam by the Kadiani and other Islamic institutions and appealed to his own community to propagate the true spirit of its religion in a healthy way.

WANTED A SCHEME OF TANZEEM.

Expressing his regret on the disorganised condition of his community he emphasised the necessity of chalking out a scheme of Tanzeem in order to make its voice effective. He laid great stress on education generally, but emphasised that owing to complete lack of education among ladies and also owing to the fact that mothers were the first instructors special attention should be paid towards their educational improvement. He cited the instance of Syed Jalal Hussaini, Moidul Islam, Editor of "Hablul Matin," Calcutta, whose three daughters held M.A. degrees of the Calcutta University, and two of them hold B.L. degree too. Such instances were exemplary and should be followed by the community.

Then the President referred to the social evils that had crept into the society from outside. Such evils were chiefly found in marital annd funeral ceremonies. It was time that they eradicated those evils and revert once again to those simple and unostentatious principles which were peculiar to Islam. Being himself a successful businessman the President emphasised the necessity for the infusion of the spirits of commerce in the community. The way to achieve this end was to send regularly students to Europe to receive technical education who after their return might be offered facilities for trade and introduce to the community the modern improved system of commerce in which Europe is pioneer at present.

The President laid further stress on the betterment of the condition of women. The women were at present quite neglected and ignored. It was only the united service of men and women together which could elevate them.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

Side by side with temporal education religious education is also necessary. In order to gain this end night schools should be opened so that without disturbing the day's work our boys and girls should receive both technical and religious educations. Lessons in midwifery should also be given and our night schools should turn out Ustanis for imparting education.

After the presidential address Sir Ali Imam delivered a speech in Urdu, the gist of which is given here in Enlish.

He referred to the presidential address in which the latter had made mention of the eminent members of the Shia community who in their time had rendered valuable services to the cause of the country, and identified its views with the same. He said the Shias were without any party feeling. This was evident from the noble work which had been done and were being done by the members of the Shia community in furtherance of the Muslim cause in general. He cited the instance of Sir Aga Khan who played a prominent and leading part in the Angora affairs. Although a Shia, he interested himself in the Angora affairs because that concerned the Muslim interest. In pen service Rt. Hon. Mr. Ameer Ali, P.C., who was a Shia stood second to none in furthering the cause of Islam. Then Mr. Hasan Imam, although a Shia had gone as a Khilafat delegate to London. The notion therefore that Shias were conservative was wrong.

He said the Shias were the most important factor of Islam not from the point of wealth nor from numbers but from the view point of morality of which history and the current epoch spoke for themselves. He therefore exhorted the members of his community to do whatever they could to establish educational institutions, to devise means for commercial improvement, to run papers bu ton no account on conservative lines, because there was no separate world for them to live in.

RISE ABOVE PERSONAL SQUABBLES.

MR. S. M. ISMAIL'S ADVICE TO SHIAS.

The following are extracts from the speech delivered by Khan Bahadur Syed Mohammad Ismail, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All-India Shia Conference held at Patna:—

Small in number and scattered in various and distant Provinces living under uncongenial and unfavourable circumstances the Shias in this country had to undergo severe trials and serious difficulties. They are, therefore, up to this day plunged in apathy and steeped in ignorance and with all this engaged in an ever-increasing frictions with the other great Community of the Mussalmans in this country. Behind in education, poor in wealth without influence and backward in general advancement the future of our sect of Shia Mussalmans is indeed very depressing and will undoubtedly be deplorable if adequate safeguard be not provided henceforth. This is a most serious and important question for every Shia who has any regard for his faith and love for the existence of his sect as to how far are they prepared to take their proper and legitimate share in the solution of the Indian problems. This is a question to which my community shall have to find an answer.

It is not the interest of a certain number of Shias alone which is involved in this problem. I submit it is the very faith and the belief which is on its trial. It is the name and the reputation of the Shias which are at stake in this great experiment. Now brothers in Faith, unless we do not educate, reform and advance to stand shoulder to shoulder with the other sister communities in India in the herculean task of regenerating the whole of the Indian Nation which is composed of countless and conflicting races for above difficulties and in which our communal difficulty is most supreme I am afraid we shall have to see in future a very evil day. Our preparations must therefore be to overcome numerous difficulties in succeeding to infuse life in the dead mass of our Shia Sect. Remembering always the improvements the reformations, the advancements and the developments which other communities are making in India at the response of the simple call of humanity, we ought to readily respond to the call of our religion in the name of God Almighty His holy Prophet and his descendants. We should give up all our animosities jealousies and personal spites and should well equip ourselves with such noble resolves and thoroughness that will contribute to our benefit in the future regeneration of India. This, brothers in Faith, is my firm conviction and although our present and the past had been gloomy and though the situation appears discouraging yet there are means within our reach which can enable us to triumph over all these obstacles so that the future outlook may be encouraging. They are:—

1. Rational and earnest faith in our own religious belief, 2. Sound, moral religious and, secular education with practical trainings, 3. Patience, forbearance, perseverance, tolerance and above all unity with all other sister communities in India.

EDUCATIONAL PROBLEM.

In order to form a true conception of education that is suitable for us at the present time we must not forget the fact that the history of the English education in the Shia Sect of the Mussalmans in India had not been very encouraging. It is however my intention now to draw your attention that this conference alone can claim that it was through their effort that the Shia Community inspired with earnestness the acquisition of the Western knowledge combined with religious instructions which had been and is still and shall perhaps ever remain a matter of essential factor in the human life of my Sect. I can claim without fear of contradiction that it was through the persistent efforts of the All-India Shia Conference since its birth in 1907 that the scheme for founding a Shia College based on the modern lines of other renowned Colleges in India was matured into realities in 1916.

SHIA COLLEGE.

The Shia College though established on high principles and ideals combined with an ambitious scheme of making it a really model institution whercin to provide high class western along with the religious education has not been abe to complete, neither to fulfil the promises and the undertakings that were so piously held out to the tempting donors and the needy community and to my regret I have to confess to-day that the College which was designed to be equipped as a first grade College in order to provide all the facilities for the Shia youths is to-day only a second grade College ill-equipped and inefficient. The reason is not far to seek and the responsibility to restore it rather to equip it as a model institution according to the promises held out does not rest with the board of Trustees alone. It is virtually the property of the Shia Sect of the Muslim Community. Its well-being is a matter of satisfaction for us. Its declining mismanagement is a source of extreme regret and reproach to my Community. The All-India Shia Conference at its annual sittings had been trying its level best to expose publicly the causes of the present depressing and degenerating spirit which is pervading in the atmosphere of the responsibility of those on whom the management is vested at present. Not receiving any very ready response from the authorities responsible for its management the All-India Shia Conference had decided to hold an special session at Amroha in October last which was presided over by my humble self and in which the present state of things while being sufficiently exposed, practical remedies were suggested as ways and means to save the College from being collapsed and to get it removed from its present chaotic condition. The Conference met for two days and its deliberation had been widely published in all the Urdu newspapers of India. It has been resolved to take a deputation to His Excellency the Governor of U. P. who is also the patron of the institution and as such holds certain power within the constitution when governs the management in order to bring to His Excellency's notice the various underlying defects. It is expected that the deputation will soon wait on His Excellency.

A message from Delhi of the 30th Dec. says:—According to a communique the heavy accumulation of traffic has now been cleared and telegraph messages are no longer subject to delay. The disturbed condition of telegraph wires, during the recent storm in Bengal, having rendered, high-speed working impossible, an unprecedented volume of traffic had to be hand-signalled. This led to serious congestion which was cleared as soon as the lines permitted.—A. P.

MYTH OF GERMAN ESPIONAGE.

INFORMATION MERELY OF COMMERCIAL CHARACTER.

STRANDERS BEFORE MAGISTRATE.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

Paris.—Stranders has been brought before the examining Magistrate. He stated that he had sent information to Dr. Weber with regard to the French aeroplanes and engines and also motors with caterpillar wheels. He declared that the information was of purely commercial character and in no way secret. Stranders admitted receiving fifteen hundred marks from Weber. The Magistrate confronted Stranders with the Director of the French Aviation Factory, who declared that he had had only commercial relations with Stranders and had never been asked by him for information with regard to the military aeroplanes.—Reuter's Special.

DEATH OF EGYPTIAN NATIONALIST.

TRAGIC INCIDENT AT CAIRO MEETING

LONDON, Jan. 1.

Cairo.—A tragic incident occurred at a meeting of the Nationalist Party in commemoration of the seventh anniversary of the death of Mohamed Bey Farid, ex-President of the Party, when on resuming his seat after addressing the meeting Alybey Kamel who had long been connected with Nationalist activities in Egypt, collapsed and died immediately.—Reuter.

KING'S MESSAGE TO LORD MAYOR OF LONDON

LONDON, Jan. 1.

Acknowledging the Lord Mayor of London's New Year's message the King says:—"With unswerving faith in the British character I heartily share with you in the belief expressed in your message that with united efforts and the spirit of mutual confidence and goodwill in our wide-spread industries, we will see a gradual but sure restoration of trade and commerce in our beloved country which will benefit not only the British Empire but the whole world".—Reuter.

MEXICAN OIL LAW.

BRITISH COMPANIES IN AGREEMENT

LONDON, Jan. 1.

Washington.—The new Mexican Oil law will come into operation at midnight. The Calles Government maintains that the law will be enforced without delay. In view of the possibility of the confiscation of investments valued at 150 million sterling not only the American oil companies but the American politicians of all parties are asking what steps the state department proposes to take. The British companies are said to be in full agreement with the American concerns which have hitherto uncompromisingly opposed the plans of the Mexican Government. It is rumoured though there is no confirmation that Mr. Kellogg proposes to withdraw the American ambassador and raise the arms embargo but it seems more likely that the State Department will not take any definite action until concrete cases of confiscation under new laws have been brought to its notice.—Reuter.

TRADE UNION POLICY

MR THOMAS ON ITS DISASTROUS CONSEQUENCES

RUGBY, Dec. 30.

The disastrous consequences of the trade union policy in the year now closing are the keynote of the New Year message which J. H. Thomas leader of the National Union of Railwaymen issues to that organisation in the "Railway Review." Thomas declares that even the National Union of the Railwomen which he had often prided himself was "almost unbreakable" had only emerged from the ordeal of the general strike, "badly battered."

HEAVY LOSS OF RAILWAYMEN UNION

To what extent the National Union of Railwaymen has suffered is shown by the statement made at its headquarters that one and three quarter millions sterling has been paid as the strike and unemployed benefit during the last seven months. This has considerably depleted the Union's resources and consequently the executive has decided to impose a levy of three per cent. per week on all members during the coming twelve months.—B. O. W.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN BRITAIN.

RUGBY, Dec. 30.

The latest return of unemployed completed on December 20th indicates that the country is rapidly recovering from the effects of the coal stoppage. The total number of unemployed was 1,302,700 which was 100,678 less than the week previous.—B. O. W.

HYDERABAD ADMINISTRATION

EUROPEAN JUDGE TO TRY EUROPEANS.

NAZAR SYSTEM LEGALISED

(By Our Special Representative).

SECUNDERABAD, Dec. 29.

Though the aggressive and unmodern policy of the British Government of importing European officers in the higher service of the Hyderabad State has come as a blow to a deep set desire of H. E. H. the Nizam to discipline local talent for shouldering responsible positions in their own Government, yet the attitude of both the Governments does not seem to have strained a whit and the personal relations of the Nizam with the Resident have decidedly much improved.

During the second week of December His Exalted Highness accompanied by Princes attended a garden party given by the Resident at the Residency House.

H. E. H. the Nizam together with his personal staff and the magnates of the State will be "At Home" on the 4th January to Hon. the Resident and a fancy dress ball is also likely to take place.

Instructions have been issued to the President of the State Council by H. E. H. the Nizam to remove all the non-graduate Revenue Assistants from the Offices of the Revenue Minister and the Revenue Secretary and transfer them to different Districts and appoint graduates in their places. This substantiates the reported fact that these important offices of the Revenue Department will be bestowed on Europeans.

PROMOTIONS.

H. E. H. the Nizam has been pleased to sanction the following promotions in State Army:—

(1) Colonel Nawab Sir Afsar-ul-Mulk Bahadur, Commander-in-Chief of the State Forces to be Major General. (2) Major Osmanyaruddowlah (Sir Afsar's son) to be Lt.-Col.

On the 25th December, Christmas Day, H. E. H. the Nizam accompanied by a number of his staff officers, namely: Nawabs Kader Nawaz Jang, Zia Yar Jang, Sadiq Jang, Rahim Yar Jang and Iqtidar Yar Jang Bahadurs attended the service at the Protestant Church. The most striking feature of the occasion was that he observed all the ceremonial movements of the congregation, such as standing bare-headed, etc. It was not for the first time that His Exalted Highness was seen at a Chapel. Last year also he visited the Roman Catholic Church offering Christmas greetings to his European and Native Christian subjects. In the same way he joins celebrations of the Hindu festivals—Dewali and Dasehra.

APPOINTMENT OF EUROPEAN JUDGE.

It is reported that the appointment of a European Judge who will exclusively try and decide cases of Europeans is under contemplation.

It is for the first time in the history of Hyderabad State that H. E. H. the Nizam has declared the 25th of December and the New Year day public holidays. The motive for the act is inspired by the Quranic verse as quoted in the Firman meaning—"We are all men of the book" i.e., we all profess the Revealed Religion.

The system of presentation of "Nazars" which falls within the category of royal rights has been legalized by H. E. H. the Nizam to continue. He has framed certain regulations controlling the practice. Hereafter "Nazars" will have to be presented only on four occasions, namely, on "Ids", Nizam's birthday and that of the heir-apparent. The presentation of "Nazars" when on tour outside Hyderabad city shall also remain in force but collective sums of "Nazars" by each district shall cease to exist. Also no amount of "Nazar" on any account shall exceed 15 Osmania gold mohars.

UNITED KINGDOM REVENUE RETURNS

LONDON, Jan. 1.

Treasury's revenue returns for the United Kingdom for nine months to the 31st December show a revenue at £4,7,020,563 compared with 499678926 for corresponding period of 1925 indicating decrease of 20658363 and total expenditure chargeable against revenue at 625450609 showing deficit of 146430046 when set against revenue.—Reuter.

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...VO OBSTACLES TO UNITY.

...ONGRESS RESOLUTIONS ON COUNCILS AND KHADDAR.

SOME PRESS OPINIONS.

...ve below the opinions expressed by such representative papers as "the ...f Madras, the "Amrita Bazar Patrika and "Bengalee" of Calcutta, the ...n Times" of Delhi and the "Tribune" of Lahore, on the Congress re...egarding Councils a khaddar or both. The northern papers are interesting to ... interpretations of the Khaddar Clause which others have more or less cri... Congress for adopting somewhat reactionary and inconsistent resolutions:—

"HINDU'S COMMENTS"

... "THE KHADDAR CLAUSE

The "Hindu" writes: There is no doubt that this alteration in the rule makes a desided improvement so far as logic and consistency are concerned, for wearing of Khaddar on ceremonial occasions which was all that was demanded up to now, allowed an amount of insincerity to be practised which had given. The adoption of the new rule is a tribute to the success which has attended the phenomenal work of Mahatma Gandhi in popularising Khaddar. But, apart from the undesirability of insisting upon sartorial regulations in regard to the national assembly, which, all wish should open its doors wide for all parties, the very reason that Khaddar has made tremendous headway in the country makes a compulsion of this character unnecessary and ill-advised.

COUNCIL POLICY.

The Congress had rather a difficult issue to tackle in the Council programme question. There were those like Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who advised a frank acceptance of the position of Liberals; there were others who shunned Councils as they would do poison. An intermediate position, such as that which was eventually adopted, is of course open to criticism from both sides, and we are not of those who think that the terms of the resolution decided upon ultimately by the Congress are quite ideal. For instance, it is a moot problem how you can agree to support Ministerial measures for public good while you are pledged to oppose the formation of Ministries at all costs. Obviously such a course is consistent only with uniform and continuous obstruction which, as a few speakers frankly told the Congress, is not now the policy of the ... Of course, while the ... opposition to the forma... Ministries stiffens the Congress ... and making the All-India Con... ittee, and not, as hitherto, the ... committee, as the body which ... decide whether there has been suf... cause by the Government, to jus... granting of supplies and passing of ... ...ement in that the re...sponsibility for taking the decision devolves on a larger and more representative body. A severely, logical programme in politics, when the nation is struggling for liberty and when it is torn asunder by undissensions is impracticable, especially ...iew of the determined character of ...ernment's refusal to release Bengal ... In fact, it was this irresponsive... the authorities to the demand for ...stice to the brave Bengalees which ...n the way of an understanding be... ...he Government and the people.

"MORE INTOLERANCE."

"Bengalee," criticises the new ...r clause in these terms.—

Subjects Committee of the Congress ... the instance of Pandit Motilal ... recommended to the Congress that ... should be entitled to take part in ... of Congress bodies or stand for ... to the Congress executive unless he ...ually wears hand-spun and hand-... khaddar. "The impression sought ...reated is that the Swarajists cherish ...enthusiasm for khaddar. But those ... in touch with the trend of Congress ...s on this point will think otherwise. ...or instance the resolution adopted at ...awnpore and which Pandit Nehru now ...ishes to supersede lays down that hand-... and hand woven khaddar ...ould be worn "at political and ...ngress functions or while engaged ... Congress work." It also added the ...ther recommendation that "the Congress ...expects Congressmen to wear khaddar also, ...on all other occasions and in no case to ...use or wear foreign cloth." This recommendation Pandit Nehru now wishes to do away with so as to leave Congress officials free to wear foreign cloth so long as ...it is not made part of their "habitual" ...dress—whatever that may mean. To this extent it is a distinct sliding back from the Swadeshi doctrine on which the entire political movement in Bengal was founded. While the Swarajist majority in the Subjects Committee rejected the amendment of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya that a choice should be given between khaddar and other Swadeshi clothes, the leader of the Swarajya Party has no objection to deleting the caution against the use of foreign cloth.

OUSTING RESPONSIVISTS.

Love for khaddar or belief in the efficiency of khaddar is not at the bottom of Pandit Nehru's resolution, as will be also apparent from the fact that the Swarajya Party has done nothing to advance the cause of khaddar since they secured control of the Congress executive. The motive underlying this attempt to have a sort of compulsory Congress uniform was well indicated by Mr. Hasrat Mohani at the Cawnpore Congress in the following words:—

"I believe in the utility of khaddar, but ... great objection to its being made compulsory for Congress workers. Every Indian has the right to be a member of the Congress, but to deprive him of this right because he did not happen to wear khaddar dress or to compel him to wear khaddar if he wanted to be a member of the Congress was nothing short of coercion. Would the Congress appreciate a resolution that those who were not vegetarians should not be entitled to exercise their Congress franchise? It is said that there should be a sort of national uniform. but why should it be allowed, if it had the effect of shutting out from the Congress such men as were opposed neither to the Congress nor to khaddar?"

"SHEER INTOLERANCE."

The only reason why the Swarajists are insisting on this "Congress uniform" is their dread and intolerance of other schools of thought—their anxiety to keep the Congress as a Swarajist caucus for all time to come. The ingenious formula about "habitual dress" is designed to enable Swarajists to wear foreign cloth in the Bar Libraries or in the Calcutta Club entertainments and at the same time to disqualify non-Swarajists from aspiring to influence in the Congress if they cannot abide by the Swarajist interpretation of what is habitual dress. The one sure result of this fresh outburst of party intolerance in the Congress executive will be to derogate substantially from the representative character of the Congress; and as regards any possible stimulus to the khaddar programme, we can only say that love for khaddar which is greater than that of Mahatma Gandhi (who is in favour of abolishing even the Cawnpore resolution) is no better than the unnatural affection for a child which exceeds that of its mother.

CAWNPORE TO GAUHATI

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" demonstrates the climb down of the Swarajists from Cawnpore to Gauhati in the following words:—

We wrote yesterday: "Gauhati has not gone back on Cawnpore but neither has it advanced a step forward." The proceedings of the Congress reported since then show that the statement requires a little qualification. The most striking departure made at Gauhati is the omission of all reference to civil disobedience. At Cawnpore the main resolution moved by Pandit Motilal Nehru stated: "This Congress reiterates its faith in civil disobedience as the only effective weapon to be used in the last resort to enforce the national honour; but realizes that the country is not now ready for it," etc. The main resolution at the Gauhati Congress moved also by the same Panditji in the Subjects Committee and as his benamdar in the open Congress by Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta omits all reference to civil disobedience. It was Pandit Malaviya who at the Congress at Cawnpore moved for the deletion of the para referring to civil disobedience, but was defeated. Pandit Motilal has at Gauhati even a larger majority than he had at Cawnpore. But the last one year has brought more wisdom to him. Further he must have felt that with one year's blank record as to preparing the country for civil disobedience he could not possibly have the cheek to talk again of civil disobedience. At Cawnpore our young friend from Jessore Syed Majid Bux moved an amendment to Motilalji's resolution declaring that the country was fit for civil disobedience. He ridiculed the idea of Panditji's resolution, in one breath admitting the country's unfitness for civil disobedience and in another giving an ultimatum to the Government. Mr. Majid wanted the Congress to be consistent. At Gauhati we find from the resolutions adopted so far that the ultimatum spirit is altogether gone. The bureaucracy has challenged the Congress to do its worst, and we have to confess with humility that we have not been able to accept the challenge. If we are to choose between bluff and humility we would certainly welcome the latter. For humility may create the necessary mentality for action, but bluff exhausts itself in words.

NO WALK-OUTS.

There is another welcome change at Gauhati. There is no mention of walk-out. When the Congress met at Cawnpore it had to consider the challenge thrown out by the Government which had ignored the national demand made by the Assembly by its resolution adopted on the 18th February, 1924. The Congress, at the instance of Pandit Motilalji, proposed to accept the challenge by an elaborate scheme of walk-out from the legislatures. In spite of the walk-outs the Government has not shown any sign of yielding. The challenge is still there. And how does Pandit Motilal propose to accept this three years' old challenge? It it stated in the main resolution that Mr. Sen Gupta had moved and which the Congress has passed by a large majority.

In the first place, Congressmen will refuse to accept ministership or other offices in the gift of the Government. They shall oppose the formation of ministries by other parties until, in the opinion of the Congress or the All-India Congress Committee, a satisfactory response is made by the Government to the National Demand. This disposes of the hope of the Indepondents in the Madras Legislative Council that their ministry will be supported by the Swarajist members in anticipation of which they had supported the election of a Swarajist to the office of the President of the Council.

"NOVEL INTERPRETATION"

"Tribune" commenting on the new Khaddar clause writes:—

It is a notorious fact that Swarajists generally have no heart in khadi. Pandit Motilal was able to obtain the consent of Mahatma Gandhi in 1923 to make khadi wearing conventional instead of obligatory on Congress members. At that time it was suggested that since khaddi had gradually gone out of use, it was not necessary to impose on all Congressmen the condition of wearing khadi all the time, but only on ceremonial occasions. It was pointed out by sane critics that the clause was useless, and was liable to encourage political dishonesty and hypocrisy. And so it did. Men who spent lavishly on dress jackets and lounge suits made of foreign texture, and moved in most fashionable costumes on all other occasions, quietly doned a khadi coat and went to attend Congress meetings without the slightest remorse. It now appears that this section among Swarajists whose number is by no means small, has felt the undesirability even of this restriction, and has been able to induce Mahatmaji to make a further surrender in this respect. The Congress has passed Pandit Motilal's resolution making the wearing of khaddi habitual but not conventional. In other words the wearing of Khaddi has become voluntary and not compulsory on any occasion. Pandit Motilal has by his unique cleverness driven the last nail in the khadi coffin, and that with the very approval of Mahatma Gandhi and more than two thousand Congress delegates. For ourselves we are not sorry, because we feel that the conventional cluse about Khadi was as bad and impracticable as the habitual clause is.

HABITUAL AND NOT OBLIGATORY.

The "Hindustan Times" writes:—

We have not before us the text of the resolution about the wearing of khaddar which the Subjects Committee of the Congress appears to have adopted by an overwhelming majority at the instance of Pandit Motilal Nehru. But if the telegraphic summary correctly states the position, the Committee have taken a very important step towards the restoration of the unity of the Congress. According to this summary the resolution makes the wearing of khaddar habitual instead of obligatory in the case of members of the Congress. The importance of the change lies in the fact that while in the past the wearing of khaddar was a condition of membership of the Congress, it is now only enjoined as a patriotic duty. This is a distinct improvement on which we have no hesitation in congratulating the Subjects Committee. We have no doubt the Congress will adopt the motion by the same majority.

CONGRESS' "BANKRUPTCY OF POLICY"

FA ILED TO OAI E RIGHT LEAD"

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 1.

The "Leader" commenting on the results of the Gauhati Congress writes: It was not expected that the Ganhati Congress will face facts and adjust the Congress policy to the changed situation. In laying increased emphasis on khaddar, in sticking to a policy of pseudo Non-Co-operation inside the legislatures, in trying to hide the Swarajist dissensions with regard to the working of the Reforms behind ambiguous formulas, in entrusting its judgment on the Currency Question to the Working Committee and in shifting on the Working Committee the burden of unravelling the communal tangle, the Conference not only ratio to give the right lead to the country but also proclaimed the bankruntcy of its policy. The sense of the country is not with it. It commands neither the confidence of the Hindus nor of the Muslims. Its dwindling funds proclaim its waning popularity. The process of disintegration that has set in will not be checked by resolutions passed by the Gauhati Congress.—A. P.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION TO GIVE ADDRESS.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.

The Calcutta Corporation, it is understood, will present its address to Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, the Congress President on January 2, in the Corporation Hall.—Free Press.

"MOUTH-PIECE OF ONE COMMUNITY."

RANGOON GAZETTE'S COMMENTS.

RANGOON, Dec. 31.

Commenting on the Gauhati Congress, the "Rangoon Gazette" says, "despite the history of the past decade or two, the Congress continues a policy which is undeniably creating a class of educated men who will tend to become the worst enemies of their country. They have been condemned even by their countrymen, but they continue their propaganda unchecked. There is, however, an air of unreality about the proceedings at Gauhati. More and more, the Congress has become the mouth-piece of one community, and this year Mahomedans appear to have kept aloof from the proceedings. Their absence marks a change in the relations between the two great communities in India."—A. P.

SIR MANUBHAI RETIRES.

A WELL-INTENTIONED BUT WEAK DEWAN.

THE VILLIERS SCANDAL

(From our Correspondent.)

BARODA Dec. 30.

Prince Pratapsinhrao has been betrothed to Shanta Bai, the thirteen year daughter of Sardar Ghorpade of Kolhapur and the marriage is expected to take place on the Vasant Panchmi (Feb. 7, 1927.) The prince is in his nineteenth year, and is a good sportsman.

R. B. G. B. Ambegaokar is reappointed councillor and Naib Dewan. The Dewan Sir Manubhai's "request" for retirement has been accepted and he handed over charge of his post to Dewan Bahadur Shrimant Ganpatrao Gaekwar, but will finish up some pending matters before he formally lays down the full charge on 14th. January, 1924, when he proceeds on three months' leave. He is to act as adviser to Bikaner and perhaps some other States. Mr. Otto Bothfeld is going to be the Amatya (Revenue minister) on a salary of 3,000 or a few hundreds more. As regards the Dewanship, Mr. Seddon seems to have finally refused to come, and negotiations are going on with some Madrasi gentleman, who is at present in the service of the Madras Government. The Naib-Dewan, Rao Bahadur Govindbhai H. Desai, is also said to be anxious for retirement, and it is probable that he will go out to Cutch as Dewan since H. H. the Rao is pressing him to join his State

THE VILLIERS SCANDAL.

The Khangi Investment Committee submitted its report on the Villiers shares imbroglio some days back to H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar. The Villiers colliery shares are alleged to have involved the Maharaja in a heavy loss of nearly 80 to 90 lacs. The heavy loss has made His Highness to have a strict scrutiny of Khangi Accounts and a few officers have been degraded or fined and some clerks have been dismissed. The Baroda official world is in a state of excitement, and nobody knows whose turn will come next for severe handling at the hands of the Maharaja.

SIR MANUBHAI AS ADMINISTRATOR.

Sir Manubhai is said to have shielded His Highness' Government by taking upon himself much of the public odium for unpopular measures, which he may have opposed. It is now an open secret that he proposed the enlargement of the Baroda Legislative Council and the extension of its powers, the appointment of non-officials to the Executive Council more than once but his proposals were turned down. He, also proposed an elected president for the Baroda City Corporation without success. He is said to have advised His Highness not to increase the fees in schools during the year of the celebration of the jubilee but to no effect. The heavy Notified Area rates for buildings near the Railway station owe their origin to the proposals of Mr. C. N. Seddon, the then Amatya and Sir Manubhai had to carry out the Huzur's wishes about them. The exemption of incomes from agricultural rents from Income-tax is abolished on paper not at the instance of Sir Manubhai but the abolition was the alleged result of orders passed by His Highness on the proposals of some other officer. The operation of the abolition has been suspended for the present. The hated Baroda house-cess and increases in municipal cesses, were not to be made public during the Golden Jubilee year according to Sir Manubhai's advice, but it is said that the advice was brushed aside and the cesses were declared in that very year which threw the public in a ferment, and caused spontaneous *Hartals* for two or three days on the eve of His Highness' departure for Europe. It is even rumoured that it was not Sir Manubhai who wanted to pass the Baroda Press Act Amendment Bill, which was condemned even by the Anglo-Indian press. If all these allegations and rumours be true, the Baroda public, while sympathising with Sir Manubhai for his sad predicament, cannot acquit him of the charge of want of assertiveness, and failure to resign at the right psychological moment when his advice, when tendered, was not accepted on such important and vital questions. He is a man with good intentions, but what is their use to the public, when he could not gather courage enough to persuade the Maharaja to carry them out? It may be, Baroda would not have got a better Dewan than Sir Manubhai, but he would have vindicated his self-respect and retired at the height of popularity. His compromising settlement of the Petlad Revision Settlement after the Satyagrah agitation brought on him the censure, from high quarters, as reports go, although it is perhaps the only act of his Dewanship which can be considered an act of statesmanship.

It is very thickly rumoured that an era of repression is likely to be inaugurated very soon, although not much credence is put in it. Her Highness the Maharani Saheb has not yet returned to Baroda, and it is said that she is not anxious to return here at present.

Who is going to be the next Dewan is the question of questions to-day in Baroda, as the Baroda public is feeling that after all, no better Dewan is likely to succeed Sir Manubhai, from the public point of view.

'A' WARD MUNICIPAL ELECTION

Mr. MULRAJ'S CANDIDATURE.

TO

THE VOTERS OF "A" WARD.

Gentlemen,

WE have great pleasure in supporting the candidature of Mr. Mulraj Karsondas for the Bye-Election to the Municipal Corporation from the Fort Ward.

Mr. MULRAJ is a businessman of great promise, who by dint of his ability and integrity has made for himself a great name for straightforward dealing and trustworthiness. From our acquaintance with him, we can confidently say that if he is elected to the Corporation, he will prove a valuable asset to the civic life of Bombay. His undoubted capacity for work, his zeal and devotion, and his wide business experience should undoubtedly enable him to serve the public without fear or favour and fight always for the rights of the citizens.

We therefore trust that you will all rally to his support and see that he is returned to the Corporation.

Yours truly,

T. L. Foreman, Esq., The Agent, Allahabad Bank Ltd.
G. G. S. FORSYTHE, Manager, Hongkong & Shanghai Bkg. Corporation Bank Ltd.
DAVID KIDD, Manager, National Bank of India.
SHIV DUTT, Esq., Manager, Punjab National Bank Ltd.
B. N. BHARGAVA, Esq., The Secretary, Union Bank, Ltd.
DHANJIBHAI B. PETIT, Esq., Agent, Edward Mills, Ltd.
KARSONDAS DHARAMSEY MOOLJI JAITHA, Esq., Mill-Agent.
PURSHOTAM JEEVANDAS MULJI, Esq., Mill-Agent.
VITHALDAS DAMODAR GOVINDJI, Esq., Landlord, Merchant.
I. DAVID, Esq., (I. David & Co.)
J. C. BADHAM, Esq., Manager, Motor Union Ins. Co. Ltd.
GOVINDJI KHUSAL,
MADHAVLAL MAKANJI, J.P., Esq.,
W. T. HALAI, Esq.
N. V. AVATE,
GOVINDJI RATTANSEY MULJI,
HASSAM HAJI ALLARAKHIA,
Mrs. SAROJINI NAIDU, President, Indian National Congress.
JAMNADAS M. MEHTA, M.A., LL.B., M.L.A.
RAJA PARTAPGIRJI NARSINGIRJI, Mill Agent.
BHULABHAI G. DESAI, M.A., LL.B., Advocate.
VALLABHDAS CARSONDAS NATHA, (Landlord).
LAXMIDAS RAWJEE TAIRSEE, B.A.
KHAN BAHADUR MOHMED ISMAIL CURTEY, J.P.
AHMED SIDDICK KHATRI.
OSMAN SOBANI, Manager, Prahlad Mills, Ltd.
HATIMBHAI GOOLAMHUSEIN.
DADABHAI SORABJI DUBASH.
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(Sd.) MIRZA A. BEHMAN,
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DISCOURTESY TO MAULANA ZAFARALI KHAN

RES GNS FROM CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Lahore, Dec. 31.

Referring to the incident at the public condolence meeting over Swami Shradhanand's death held under the auspices of the Lahore City Congress Committee on Tuesday last when Maulana Zafarali Khan was not allowed to speak by the audience the Maulana writes to-day, in the "Zemindar": "No blame would attach to him if he was affected by this extremely shameful incident. He too had resigned the membership of the Congress Committee like Mr. Asaf Ali of Delhi. But he realised that the murder of Swami Shradhanand had maddened the Hindus, particularly the Mahafluence of that impulse they had bade farewell to all courtesy and etiquette." I sabhaites and under the overpowering inoverlook this studied discourtesy in the hope that after a short interval when their Delhi wound is healed they might return to the right path and that the Almighty will vouchsafe them wisdom to comprehend that the Congress is the sole channel of removing Hindu-Muslim differences and not Hindus alone, but Mahomedans as well have a right to use that platform.—A. P.

"HULLO ! CALCUTTA."

TELEPHONE SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

DELHI, Dec. 31.

The new Telephone trunk line between Calcutta and Delhi is now ready for the use of the public. This will enable Calcutta to be in direct telephonic connection with Bombay and Lahore. The Government of India have been pleased to sanction as an experimental measure a specially low rate of 5 rupees per unit trunk call of 3 minutes duration between Calcutta and Delhi and between Bombay and Delhi only. Further as a concession to the public the new trunk between Calcutta and Delhi is being thrown open to the public, free of all charge for 10 days commencing on January 2nd.—A. P.

BHAVNAGAR STATE FINANCE

VIGOROUS POLICY ADUMBRATED.

BHAVNAGAR, Dec. 30.

Sir Prabashankar Pattani, President of the Council of Administration Bhavnagar State at an informal discussion with the members of the State Popular Assembly stated that a deficit of about eight or ten lakhs in customs revenue and about 4 or 5 lakhs in railway earnings was expected. In spite of this Government would have to provide for all expenditure, "My policy" he said, "is that the problem of drinking water should be tackled first, next recreation for the people, then education and last dispensaries."

Sir Prabhashankar expressed his willingness to hand over control of the municipalities of the Mahals to the people if they were ready to undertake it. He was also prepared to give liberal grants for its management. Mr. Vallabhdas U. Parekh, President of the local municipality suggested that primary education should be in the hands of the people. Sir Prabhashankar accepted the suggestion and said that if any tangible scheme was presented to him he would be quite ready to hand over primary education to the people. He declared his willingness to give whatever rights the public wanted for the internal management of their own villages.

Sir Prabhashankar, finally announced his intention to reorganise the Commerce and Industry Department.—A. P.

COMMUNIST CONFERENCE

MR SAKLATVALA TO PRESIDE

LAHORE, Jan. 1.

Preparations are going on briskly to hold the Second session of the All-India Communist Conference at Lahore from 17th to 20th March during the Holi Festival. Mr. Saklatvala M. P. is expected to preside over the Conference. It is possible that in view of Mr. Saklatvala's earlier arrival the Conference dates may be shifted to February.—A. P.

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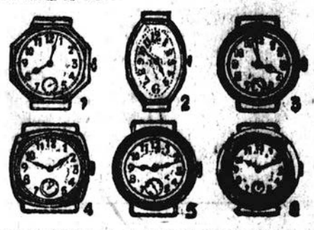

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SUSPEND THE HAJ

WAHABI VANDALISM DENOUNCED.

BOMBAY MUSLIMS' PROTEST.

Under the auspices of the Jamait-Khuddamul Haramain, a public meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay was held on Friday at 9 p.m. on the open gound opposite Nawab's Musjid, Bhendy Bazar to protest against the atrocities of the Nejdis on the sacred land of Hedjaz and also to devise means to prevent repetition of such sacrileges in future. Hon. Mr. A. M. K. Dehaivi presided. About 5,000 Mahomedans were present among whom were also Maulvi Sadulla, Mr. S. K. Barodawalla, Mr. Hyderali Bachuali, Mr. H. J. Chotani, Mr. A. K. Khatkhare, Mr. Ahmed Khatri, Mr. Mohmedali Allabux and others. The Maharaja of Muhammadabad, Maulana Kutubddin Abdul Walli of Firangi Mahal and the Chairman of the meeting on his arrival was received with shouts of "Alla-ho-Akbar".

The Chairman at the outset read a telegram from Mr. Isphani, President of the Jammait Khuddamul Haramain, from Patna where he has gone to attend the Shia Conference, sympathising with the object of the meeting.

The Chairman in the course of his opening speech said:

The history of Islam from its inception has proved to the world how jealously Muslims have guarded the sanctity of their holy places. It is within the memory of every one here as to how the Muslim world was exercised and moved to the core when non-Muslim powers attempted to come in possession of countries which contained holy places. The exasperation of Muslim feeling can, therefore, be easily imagined and guaged when the main feature of the rule by him, who claims to be a true Muslim Ruler of Arabia, is found and proved to be irreligious from the destructions of the tombs and holy places which are so sanctimoniously cherished by every true Muslim in the wirld.

Then we still admire the spirit of a Christian country, a country whose religious prejudices did not leave a stone unturned to extirpate Islam from it. I mean Spain, a country which in spite of all this has taken pride in preserving the Alhambra upto date for its historic and monumental significance, what should be our feeling when we know and have learnt to our great shame that Muslim history is being so daringly annihilated in the very home and heart of Islam. What is and should be your feeling if a brick of any of these many mosques and tombs surrounding us in this very City is touched irreligiously? How can we then allow for a moment the continuance of this unholy war against those sacred tombs and places in the Hedjaz by an Arab Prince who is erasing from the holy land all traces of Islamic glory so rudely and heartlessly.

THE ONLY COURSE.

Gentlemen, each of those tombs is in reality Islamic history in itself writ in monumental characters on the face of the earth. This is no exaggeration but a true expression of our beliefs. What should then be done in our power to stay the hand of destruction which is so maliciously active to pacify a mere whim of a religious bigot tyrant? Pages of Islamic history are full of instances of having repaired at the cost of Bai-tul-mal, places of worship and reverence belonging to non-Muslim denominations. How can then modern civilization and Islamic sentiments tolerate this huge and stupendous sacrilege? We Muslims are not in power in India by ourselves and in position to wage a religious war against Ibn-Saud. The only other course left to us is to force Ibn-Saud by indirect means and methods which lie in our power alone. Those means and methods consist in a policy of 'non-fesance,' that is to say, of stopping all that which supplies the sinews of war to carry on this heartrending tirade against our very religious sentiments and beliefs. That method again consists in persuading our co-religionists in India not to go to Haj until Ibn-Saud withdraws from his religious mania not only withholds further destruction but until present circumstances and conditions in Arabia do not change. Ibn-Saud and the Hedjaz, as you all know, are feeding fat on our Hajees, and using that tremendous gain only to give rude and religious shock to our sacred beliefs. I know voices may be raised against this method on religious grounds, but there is none who can be considered a greater authority in our religious matters than Maulana Kutubddin Firangi Mahal, who is happily present here, and will fully satisfy you, I am sure, on the religious side of the question of stopping people from going to Haj under certain circumstances. Then there is the Maharaja Saheb of Mahamdabad, who has come all this distance, and who has made the propaganda of this question his main aim, in India, will explain to you the many other aspects of the question.

WHY THE HAJ SHOULD BE SUSPENDED.

Mr. A. K. Khatkhate then moved the following resolutions:—

"This public meeting of the Muslims of Bombay of all sects gives its emphatic support to all resolutions passed by the Indian Muslim Hedjaz Conference held at Lucknow on the 25th and 26th September 1926, and in particular considers it necessary to postpone the Haj in order to avoid the present atrocities of the Government of Hedjaz, upon the following grounds in which the opinion of the Ulema and the political leaders has concurred.

(1) Ibn Saud and his Nejdi followers consider all scouts other than their own, Murshpiks, Kafirs, and "Bida-aties" and allowed to be killed as is proved by the history and by the present deeds and think the property of the Muslims to be booty—a fact which is a source of danger to the life and property of the Muslims.

(2) Ibn Saud and his Nejdi Government have levied high taxes on the pilgrims and extorted more hire than they had notified and they have published for the present year a still higher taxes vide the daily "Khilafat" dated the 30th instant.

(3) The Nejdies interfered oppressively in the performance of the rites of the Haj at the Harem of Kaaba, Mina, Tawwaf, Sali and the Hajre-Aswad.

(4) Ibn Saud and the Nejdies are persisting in their intolerable deeds to the utmost. It was hence that they have violated the sanctity of the tombs of the Companies and the Family of the Prophet, (Blessings of God be upon him) and of the historical places and mosques associated with his holy memory intentionally and approving the same as is proved by the statements of Hajis and the reporters of the Deputations of the Khudamul Haramain and the Khilafat Committee.

(5) Looking at the past and the present inimical and prejudiced course of the conduct of the Nejdies it is not possible to trust that they will keep and preserve the sacred tomb of the Prophet in its present condition or will refrain from deeds of disrespect which it is the duty of all Muslims to keep in honour and sanctity unviolated.

(6) The proclamation by Ibn Saud of himself as a Monarch in violation of his precious oral and written promises and the raising of the monuments of Jannatul Baqi are events after which the Muslims cannot trust in any of his proclamation.

Maulana Kutubddin Abdul Walli seconded the proposition and said the suspension of Haj was justified by the code and history of Islam. It was no use he said, spending money on Haj which might be used in sacrilege by their enemies. He justified the suspension of Haj on several grounds, viz—Nejdi fanaticism which endangered lives and property of the Hajis, desecration of the sacred monuments and the unreliable word of the present ruler of the Hedjaz. The Haj, he submitted, was obligatory but it was not the specific point of time. He pointed out that during the Bermicide reign, a similar step was taken to protest against the maladministration then prevalent in Hedjaz. He admitted that some Moslems might feel this proposition as harsh but he thought there was no other way to express their resentment against the atrocities committed in Hedjaz by Ibn Saud. He advised them to declare 'Jehad' or to boycott the Haj.

The Maharaja of Muhamadabad in supporting the resolution said if the tombstone of the Prophet was demolished, he apprehended, Islam would be in danger. He described how Ibn Saud had procured the sinews of war and said the Nejdis had no resources but that they were mere tools and henchmen of White imperialism.

The Muslims, he said, could not even brook the idea of their holy places being desecrated or their religious sentiment being trifled with and he urged the expulsion of Ibn Saud.

The resolution was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

INDIAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

The Indian Economic Conference will meet at the Senate House, Calcutta, on the 3rd and 4th instant, at 11 a.m. on each day.

All Universities, Economic Societies and Chambers of Commerce have been requested to send delegates to the Conference.

Delegates will be received at the Railway Station by the Conference volunteers. They should also inform the Secretary whether they require any arrangements to be made with regard to accommodation. Accommodation charges in an Indian-managed hotel is Rs. 4 to Rs. 6, and in a European-managed hotel Rs. 25 per diem. All communications should be addressed to Dr. Pramathanath Banerjee, M.A., D.Sc., M.L.C., Secretary to the Reception Committee, Indian Economic Conference, Senate House, Calcutta.

As a sequel to internal discussions, the local Piecegoods Association of Amritsar has resolved to dissolve.

Mahatma Gandhi will lay the foundation stone of the obstetric and X-ray block on January 8 in Calcutta.

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MADRAS TEACHER MANAGERS' CONFERENCE

MADRAS, Dec. 30.

The Madras Teacher Managers' Conference concluded its session this evening. Several resolutions were passed urging, among others Government to take steps for making elementary education universal through the agency of aided institutions by suitable amendment of the existing Act, and to make provision for imparting practical as well as religious instruction in elementary schools. The Conference also passed a resolution urging Government to adopt further measures for placing secondary education on a statutory basis with a view to introduce a real measure of popular control over secondary education in the Province.

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